A L Bancroft & Co
721 Market St

The Yolo Democrat.

VOL. VI. WOODLAND, YOLO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1872. NO. 3.

The Yolo Democrat.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, BY

WM. SAUNDERS,

Editor and Proprietor.

Office—Freeman's Block, cor. 1st and Main Sts.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE:

One copy, one year.....$4 00
" six months.....2 50
" three months.....1 50

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

One square (9 lines or less), first insertion..$2 00
Each subsequent insertion.....1 00

A liberal discount made from above rates to quarterly or yearly advertisers.

Legal advertising at rates established by law.

Star (*) notices in the local or news departments, double the regular rates.

☞ All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

HESPERIAN COLLEGE!

WOODLAND, CAL.

The Session of 1872-3 of this Institution opens on Monday, the 19th day of August, 1872.

The Academic Year is divided into two Terms of eighteen weeks each. The first term begins August 19th, and ends December 20th, 1872. The Second Term begins January 6th, and ends May 9th, 1873.

FACULTY:

ELD. J. N. PENDEGAST, President and Prof. of Sacred Literature.
A. M. ELSTON, A.M., Prof. of Ancient Languages.
SELDEN STURGES, B. P. D., Prof. of Mathematics.
ELD. J. W. WEBB, Principal of the Preparatory Department.
MRS. C. L. CROSS, Principal of the Primary Department.
MRS. S. H. CARROLL, (of Colusa,) Teacher of Music.
MRS. J. E. DIXON, Teacher of Ornamental Branches, French and German.

TUITION:

Collegiate, per Term.....$31.50
Preparatory, " 24.50
Primary, " 15.50
Music, with use of Piano, per month.....8.00
French and German, each.....10.00
Wax-work, including Fruit, Flowers and Vases, per month.....8.00
Oil Painting, per month.....8.00
Painting in water colors, per month.....6.00
Drawing, Pencil and Crayon, per month..6.00

Tuition Payable in Advance—Gold Coin.

No deduction for absence, except in cases of sickness, and then only for a term of two weeks or more. Students received at any time, and charged from the time of entering till the close of the term.

Boarding can be obtained in private families at from $4 to $5 per week. Young ladies will be boarded by Mrs. C. L. Cross, Principal of the Primary Department. Board, lodging, lights and fuel, per term, $100.

J. L. SIMPSON,
no16-tf Sec'y Board of Trustees.

G. W. GREENE

Is now the Sole Proprietor of the

New Jewelry & Fancy Store.

Mr. G. W. Greene would respectfully inform his friends and the citizens of Yolo generally, that he has fitted up a NEW JEWELRY STORE on the south side of Main street, next door to Selig Hyman. All descriptions of

Watches,
Clocks,
Jewelry,
Fancy Goods,
Toys, etc.,

For sale at the LOWEST FIGURES. We solicit a share of public patronage.

☞ Mr. GREENE would inform his friends that he is prepared to do all kinds of REPAIRING of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, in the most workmanlike manner. He flatters himself that with an experience of over TWENTY YEARS, he can satisfy the public. All work done by him warranted.

☞ We are agents for WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES. se7-3m

CAPITAL HOTEL,

A. S. HOUSE, : Proprietor,

Cor. Main and First streets,

WOODLAND,

YOLO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

A. S. HOUSE, has taken the Capital Hotel on his own hands, the lease of Messrs. Eaton & Burns having expired, and will in future give his entire attention to its management, and it is his determination that it shall be kept in first-class style. The house has been

Renovated Throughout,

And being a three-story brick building affords ample accommodations for a large number of transient guests, as well as regular boarders.

The rooms are well ventilated, en suit or single, well furnished and cleanly.

The Table will be supplied with the best the market affords. Board by the day or week at reasonable rates.

Free Bus to and from the railroad on the arrival of trains. se21-3m

BROOKLYN HOTEL,

BUSH STREET,

BETWEEN MONTGOMERY AND SANSOME,

Adjoining the New Mercantile Library,

SAN FRANCISCO.

TERMS: $2 PER DAY.

KELLY & ANDREWS,

PROPRIETORS.

The Coach, plainly marked "BROOKLYN HOTEL," will be at the Railroad Depots and Steamboat Landings, to convey guests to the Hotel, free of charge. oc26-3m

EXCHANGE HOTEL!

This well-known house, (formerly known as the Hunter House) has been re-opened by

O. B. WESTCOTT,

Who will keep it as a First-Class Hotel, personally superintending its management.

The public can be accommodated with Board and Lodging by the day or week, at reasonable rates.

☞ The house has been thoroughly renovated throughout, is supplied with Good Beds, and the Table will be furnished with the best the market affords.

O. B. WESTCOTT, Proprietor.
Woodland, July 20th, 1872. oc19-3m

E. EIDINGER,

Merchant Tailor,

Desires the public to know that he has on hand a fine lot of CLOTHS, imported and domestic, which he is prepared to make up to measure, and feels confident of giving entire satisfaction to all who favor him with their patronage, not only as to the quality of goods, but in style and prices also.

Please give me a call. Shop, first door east of Washington Hall, Woodland. oc19-3m

L. M. RUE,

Photographic Artist,

Main st. (opposite the College), Woodland.

Having purchased the PALACE GALLERY, I am now prepared to take Photographs, Porcelain Pictures, Ambrotypes and Melainotypes in the most approved style of the art. Thankful for past patronage, I respectfully ask my old friends and others to call and see me at my new rooms, where I will promise to give entire satisfaction in all cases. oc12-3m

CREED HAYMOND. W. C. STRATTON.

HAYMOND & STRATTON,

COUNSELLORS AT LAW.

Office, Pioneer Hall, Seventh street, bet. J and K streets, Sacramento. no30-3m

W. R. HINKSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Fifth street, bet. I and J, Sacramento. In Office with Armstrong & Hinkson. no16

J. W. COFFROTH, Sacramento. S. G. HARPER, Woodland.

COFFROTH & HARPER,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

Office in Odd Fellows' Building, Woodland, Cal. no16-3m

JAMES JOHNSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Will practice in all the Courts of the State. Office up stairs, in the Bank building, Woodland. no9-3m

DR. B. H. PEIRSON,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Office a few doors east of the Postoffice, Woodland. Office hours, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 to 9 P. M., unless professionally engaged. no9-3m

L. FRIEL,

SURVEYOR AND CIVIL ENGINEER.

Having been appointed Deputy by J. I. Underhill, County Surveyor, I will attend to all business connected with that office. Office at the Court House, Woodland. no9-3m

W. D. CHILSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Will practice in the State and United States Courts. Bankruptcy a speciality. Office with Judge Thompson, one door west of the "Mail" Office, Woodland. no3

S. L. MONDAY,

CONSTABLE AND COLLECTOR,

Fairview, Yolo County, Cal. oc19

DRS. MEHRING & ROSS,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

OFFICE—In rooms formerly occupied by Mr. Furniss, Main street, opposite the College, up stairs.

Dr. Mehring's residence First street, nearly opposite F. S. Freeman's new residence.

Dr. Ross' residence Front street, immediately west of the College Chapel. oc19-3m

FROST & BUSH,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

Bank Building, Woodland, Yolo County, Cal. Attend to all business of the profession. Particular attention given to Land cases, Conveyancing, Settlement of Estates of deceased persons, etc. oc12-3m

DR. E. L. PARRAMORE,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Is permanently located at Woodland, Yolo County. Calls promptly attended to. Leave orders at Simpson's Drug Store. oc12-3m

C. J. GIDDINGS,

SEARCHER OF RECORDS.

Titles examined and Abstracts furnished. Office with Co. Recorder, Woodland.

References:—John D. Stephens, President of Bank of Woodland; D. Schindler, County Recorder; E. Bynum and E. Giddings, Ex-Recorders; Hon. Jas. A. Hutton, County Judge; Judges C. S. Frost C. P. Sprague and Jas. Johnson; Hon. F. S. Freeman; J. P. Bullock, Sheriff; J. C. Ball, District Attorney; G. D. Fiske, Insurance agent. oc5-3m

D. RAY, M. D.,

Returns thanks for the very liberal patronage received during the last six or seven years, and hopes that the uniform success attending his practice will warrant a continuation of the same. Office and residence as heretofore.

Woodland, April 1st, 1872. oc5-3m

J. LAMBERT,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

Will practice in all the Courts of the State. Office: Masonic Block, Woodland, Yolo County, Cal. se21-3m

J. C. BALL,

DISTRICT ATTORNEY AND COMMISSIONER IN BANKRUPTCY.

Office at the Court House (first floor), Woodland, Yolo County, Cal. se21-3m

M. GARDNER, M.D.C.M.,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, ETC.,

Graduate of McGill University, Montreal; now located at Davisville, Cal. se14

DRS. JACKSON & BELINGE,

SURGEONS AND PHYSICIANS.

OFFICE:—In rooms formerly occupied by Peirson & Jackson, Odd-Fellows Block, Woodland.

Dr. Jackson's residence—Second street, between Lincoln and Oak avenues.

Dr Belinge's residence—Capitol Hotel. se14

ARMSTRONG & HINKSON,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

Office, Fifth street, between I and J, adjoining Sacramento Savings Bank,

se14] SACRAMENTO. [3m

P. H. SIBLEY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office three doors east of Postoffice, Woodland. Will attend to any business in all the Courts of this State, and any other business pertaining to the profession. se14-3m

GILES E. SILL,

NOTARY PUBLIC & INSURANCE AGENT,

Office in Odd Fellows' Block, (second story,) cor. Main and First Sts., Woodland. se14

REMOVAL.

PRATHER & PLOMTEAUX,

DENTISTS,

Have removed to their new rooms in Odd Fellows' Block, cor. Main and First streets. Office Hours—8 o'clock A. M. to 5 P. M. se7

F. E. BAKER,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office No, 1, Odd Fellows' Block, Woodland, California.

☞ LOANS NEGOTIATED on good security at low rates of interest. se7-3m

BANK OF WOODLAND.

WOODLAND, CAL.

Capital Stock $500,000.

J. D. STEPHENS.....PRESIDENT.
F. S. FREEMAN...VICE PRESIDENT.
C. W. BUSH.....CASHIER.

Money Loaned on Real Estate, Personal or Collateral Security.

Discount days, Tuesdays and Fridays.

Exchange Furnished on Sacramento, San Francisco, and Eastern and European Cities.

Collections promptly attended to at all available points.

☞ County Warrants purchased, and Greenbacks and all kinds of Government Securities bought and sold. Papers, and all kinds of valuables, securely kept, free of charge. se7

Money to Loan.

A few thousand dollars, upon real estate security, at reasonable rates. Parties wishing to borrow may apply at this office to find address of the principal. no9-tf

HORACE GREELEY'S DEATH.

A Nation Filled with Sorrow.

[Special Dispatch to the Chronicle.]

NEW YORK, November 29.—Horace Greeley died at Tarrytown, a few minutes before seven o'clock this evening, aged 61 years 10 months and 26 days.

Among those present at Mr. Greeley's death were Ida Greeley, his daughter; Whitelaw Reid, managing editor of the *Tribune;* Mrs. Sanderson and Dr. Seagard. The news was telegraphed to the *Tribune* office by Mr. Reid, and a bulletin was posted up announcing his death. General sorrow prevailed in this city at the announcement, which cast a gloom over all circles. He will be buried on Monday in Greenwood Cemetery.

A great man has fallen! A wise statesman, a venerated philosopher, a profound thinker, a vigorous and powerful writer has been gathered to his fathers, and the great throbbing heart of the nation beats in mournful unison with the bereaved ones around his bedside. From the rugged shores of Maine to the burning sands of the Rio Grande the news of this sad event will cause the profoundest grief and excite the warmest sympathy. The nation was hardly prepared for such a blow as this. Death stalks abroad and strikes down here and there, among our beloved ones, the best and most gifted, but somehow we can never realize his near approach until his summons is actually served upon us. Truly, "he cometh as a thief in the night," when we are least prepared to obey the stern command.

Horace Greeley is dead! A man whom all the world has learned to honor and respect is gone! In the loss of one whose good deeds in life stand out as enduring monuments of his greatness, and whose whole existence has been devoted to the amelioration of his race and kind, the whole world must suffer and all people on earth can do nought else but mourn. Though American by birth, he was cosmopolitan in training, and he belonged to mankind. He labored for the good of all men. His whole life was spent in battling for principle, and though his victories may have been few, the example he set to himself and the teachings which flowed from his trenchant pen, have not been lost. If it be true that a good man's works live after him, then shall Horace Greeley be revered of all men and women so long as the world exists.

Mr. Greeley is too well known by all who speak the English tongue to stand in need of a biographer to perpetuate his memory. His history for the past thirty years has been identical with the history of the nation. His labors, writings, principles, nay his whole career is familiar in every household throughout the land. He was admired by many, beloved by many more, but honored and respected by all, and hated by no one. Perhaps no man ever lived who so fully possessed in himself the qualities necessary to endear him to his people as did this great large soul who has been called to his eternal home. He had many faults—who has not? But it was well and truly said of him while living, that 'Whatever his defects, he could not wisely exchange his prospects for immortality with any man in America.' And this is true. The name of Horace Greeley will live when those of more brilliant wit, more polished presence, more courtly grace, shall long have been forgotten. His efforts in behalf of human kind, his constant labors for the good of all, will live in the world's memory when all knowledge of his faults, his vagaries, his eccentricities shall have passed away.

Horace Greeley was born on the 3d of February, 1811, in Amherst, N. H., of very poor and, consequently, very honest parents. His father's name was Zaccheus Greeley, and he was an humble, plodding tiller of the soil. Of young Horace's hard work on his father's sterile farm; of his early and wonderful precocity; of his eager devouring of books when he was obliged to read by the light of blazing pine-knots; of his apprenticeship to the business which he ever after followed; his severe struggle with fortune; his wandering from one village paper to another until he came to the great whirlpool of humanity, both his biographer and himself have told at length. The whole country is familiar with it, and there is no need now to refer to it except by way of illustrating what may be attained by an indomitable industry such as was his, and which was one of the real secrets of his great success.

Mr. Greeley came to New York in August, 1831, a pale, awkward-looking country boy; and, although then over twenty, he looked scarcely more than three-fourths that age. He has often boasted in later life that he trudged into the great city on foot, wearing worn shoes and short trowsers, and with all his worldly goods in a red handkerchief at the end of a stick thrown over his shoulder. He sought work, work, work at any price, and was determined to get it. He believed then, as he has always believed, that in work and by work all things are accomplished, and throughout all his after years, indeed, when the necessity for it no longer existed, he had a mania for labor that few persons of luxurious temperament can ever comprehend. He had but ten dollars in his pocket when he marched down the streets of New York, but he had an abundance of that which is often far better than gold—faith in his industry, patience, energy and his sterling integrity, which was a fortune beyond calculation.

For the next ten years Mr. Greeley's life was made up of an unbroken series of reverses. He set type and wrote, connecting himself with various newspaper enterprises, always failing, but never losing hope. He worked as a journeyman printer until 1833, when, for the first time, he began the printing business for himself, entering into partnership with Francis Storey. Greeley & Storey was the firm name. They were the printers of the *Daily Morning Post*, the first penny paper ever published in the world. This business lasted just six months, and then followed an humiliating failure. Mr. Greeley afterward formed another copartnership, and in 1834 the new firm began the publication of the *New Yorker*, a weekly journal of which Mr. Greeley was the editor. It was while conducting this journal that Mr. Greeley formed that taste for politics and political statistics which in later life made him so celebrated, and which contributed in so marked a degree to the success of his crowning journalistic venture—*The Tribune*. The *New Yorker* lasted seven years, longer, perhaps, than its constant lack of profit warranted. It was, however, a valuable newspaper in a literary way, and had there been the same ability displayed in the business as in the editorial management, its death might have never occurred. But the work which brought Mr. Greeley more prominently into notice than any other of his earlier life was his management of the *Log Cabin*, a campaign paper established in 1840, to promote the election of William Henry Harrison to the Presidency. The campaign was the most virulent, the most acrimonious and the most exciting of any of its predecessors, and for this the country were indebted to Horace Greeley more than any other man. The *Log Cabin* attained an immense circulation, and became known far and wide. Its editor brought to bear in his writings all the vigor of thought, power of expression, terseness of style and pungency of wit that ever after characterised all he ever did. It is said that Mr. Greeley elected President Harrison. This may be true and may not, but certain it is that he contributed in no little degree to that result. But the usefulness of the *Log Cabin* died with the occasion which gave it birth, and the next year Mr. Greeley made other plans.

On the 10th of April, 1841, he laid the foundation of the stupendous structure which has made him great, and which, without his good deeds, would perpetuate his name forever. On that day was issued the first number of the New York *Tribune*. It began in a little quarto sheet, scarcely larger than the *Dramatic Chronicle* in its earliest days, but step by step it grew in size, increased in influence and wealth under the magic touch and glowing inspiration of the master mind which controlled it, until to-day it ranks as the leading journal of America. No other journal in America has ever attained that degree of confidence among all classes as did the New York *Tribune* down to the time, but recently, when its soul, its genius abandoned its fortunes for the gilded bauble which lured him on—alas!—to his ruin. Its conduct was masterly, its whole character beyond reproach. When the *Tribune* spoke the nation took heed. No form of wrong or oppression durst show its head but Horace Greeley, through his great trumpet, spoke in thunder tones and denounced it. He attacked every violation of principle, every form of vice, every departure from the strictest path of rectitude, with a vigor which made him many enemies, but which rarely failed of its intent. With the rise and growth of the Republican party came increased prosperity for the *Tribune*, and when finally the power of government was wrested from the hands of designing and disloyal men, the great paper and its still greater editor arose in rapid strides to the very zenith of their fame. The word of one, as given through the columns of the other, became almost law—indeed, by thousands it was accepted as oracular law, to be regarped and obeyed as religiously as if thundered from the summit of Mount Sinai. Statesmen, politicians, political economists, and public men of all grades and classes read and—nearly always—heeded the *Tribune's* censure of praise, with an abiding faith in its right and a feeling of pride in its boldness and sagacity. In his "Recollections of a Busy Life" Mr. Greeley pays this beautiful tribute to the handiwork of his genius:

"Fame is a vapor; popularity an accident; riches take wings; the only earthly certainty is oblivion; no man can see what a day may bring forth; while those who cheer to-day will often curse to-morrow; and yet I cherish the hope that the journal I projected and established will live and flourish long after I shall have mouldered into forgotten dust, being guided by a larger wisdom, a more unerring sagacity to discern the right, though not by a more unfaltering readiness to embrace and defend it at whatever personal cost; and that the stone which covers my ashes may bear to future eyes the still intelligible inscription: 'Founder of the New York *Tribune*.'"

The record of Mr. Greeley's life outside the editorial chair could very soon be indicted. Of that inside it, volumes could be written. The man's whole power lay in his pen. Of personal magnetism he had none. He could not, like others of his age much lesser than he in public renown, hold masses thrilled by the eloquence of his tongue. He could not even excite the cheap sentiment of personal admiration. And so it came about that his life as a politician, as a publicist was a failure. He served a portion of an unexpired term in Congress, viz: from December 1, 1848 to March 4, 1849; but this is the only office he ever held, though several times a candidate. During his brief career in Washington he chiefly distinguished himself by his opposition to the abuses of the mileage system, for the abolishment of which he then and ever since has labored hard to accomplish. Next to his editorial labors Mr. Greeley has gained a wider distinction by his lectures. On the rostrum he has labored zealously for the laboring classes and to promote the agricultural industries of the country. He has in the course of his life lectured in nearly every town in the country, but never on any other subject than one of those nearest his heart—something to the good of mankind. In 1850, a volume of his lectures and essays was published under the comprehensive title of "Hints Toward Reform." The other principal public events of his career may be briefly summed up as follows: In 1851 he made a voyage across the Atlantic, and during his stay in England served as one of the jurymen at the Crystal Palace Exhibition. After his return he published a volume entitled, "Glances in Europe," which attracted general attention. In 1856 he published a "History of the Struggle for Slavery Extension, or Restriction in the United States from 1787 to 1856." This was a work which was eagerly seized hold of by the elements then plotting for the destruction of the Government and was used as a pretext for the most bitter hostility toward the author in the dark days before the outbreak. His latter works, particularly those on Agriculture, it is hardly more than necessary to refer to. "What I Know About Farming" has become almost a national motto in this country, and will doubtless be remembered when the title of many other more pretentious works by the same author shall have passed from memory. Mr. Greeley's "American Conflict," the last important volume he has published, is now regarded as a standard historical authority on every event of the great civil war. In fact it is the only complete and reliable history of the rebellion which has as yet been written.

This, then, in brief, is a summary of the more important events of the great journalist's career. It will be seen that his labors have been mostly of the pen, and not of the tongue. Mr. Greeley was no orator, he could not speak. On the stump or on the rostrum his voice and manner were disagreeable, and few who ever went to hear him could sit him out with any degree of pleasure, and hence of profit. No one was more painfully conscious of this fault than the good old man himself.

But he did not go besore the public to thrill it with his eloquence. He said himself he liked to see the people and enjoy a little plain talk with them He had been around the world a little, had picked up a little knowledge here and there, and he did not know but a little good advice would be acceptable. If it was not, why the people need not come to hear him. These were his views about lecturing. It is now but a little over a year ago sines the writer of this sketch accompanied Mr. Greeley on one of these "talking tours," as he called them, and it was astonishing to note the effect his little "talks" had upon the masses. All through Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, it was the same. Public halls filled to overflowing, not with the wealth and culture of the land, but with the toiling, honest, earnest middle classes, whose welfare and happiness Mr. Greeley was constantly laboring to promote. They heeded not his eccentricities of voice or manner. His oddity of dress even excited no comment. But the earnest words of wisdom and instruction which came from his lips were drunk in with an eagerness which betokened the richness of the mental soil upon which they had been sown.

Of Mr. Greeley's personal characteristics whole volumes might be written. Indeed, he has himself succeeded in filling his "Recollections" with but little else. He was an odd admixture of genius and eccentricity. That he possessed a magnificent intellect is apparent in all his works; but that he also possessed but little else save a capacity for hard work is as strongly evident to any who have enjoyed his acquaintance. With wonderful breadth of thought and of mental grasp, he coupled a remarkable talent for narrowing down the forms of expression. He would take hold of a subject, no matter how abstruse, how difficult for most minds to solve, and see through it at a glance. Then he would make others see it in a way that has never yet been equaled in this country by a public writer. His editorials were models of brevity, clearness and sound logic, and for vigor of thought and beauty of exsression they were famed throughout journalism. But his writing was not always fine. Indeed, he had a horror of what is called fine writing, and frequently in his proof has changed high-sounding sentences for the plainest, severest and most simple Anglo-Saxon. He had, moreover, a refreshing habit of calling things by their right names. In the columns of the *Tribune* a person who steals was invariably called a *thief*, and a man who is economical of the truth—*a liar*. There were no such things in that paper as "kleptomaniacs," but there are thieves and drunkards who are roundly abused after the manner taught by Mr. Greeley himself. These characteristics were religiously adhered to all his life. He had a horror of anything like sham. Everything false that ever came under his observation received the hardest and severest blows from his journalistic cudgel. He hated vice in every form, and denounced it the most when it arrayed itself in pleasing form. To be suspected of official corruption was to incur Horace Greeley's most vigorous attacks, and when he once started in to ferret out fraud and remove and punish the offender, he never stopped until he succeeded, in part at least. His personal appearance, careless of dress (although scrupulously neat), passion for politics, vagaries of conduct, including a financial recklessness which has often well-nigh wrought his ruin, need no chronicling here. They are as well known as the name itself. During the recent canvass in which Mr. Greeley was made the target for attacks of ridicule, such as, perhaps, were never hurled at any man before, he maintained a stoic indifference to his merciless persecutors. In the closing days of the canvass, when his wife, who had been his companion for years and the mother of his children, lay upon her dying bed, he hastened to her side and there offered up himself, his ambition and his hopes as a sacrifice to her. Day after day, night after night, he kept his sleepless vigil until finally her winged spirit took its flight, and the wearied, exhausted brain turned from its woe to meet the other crushing blow that was even then descending. There can be no doubt but that this last blasting of his dreams, this killing out of his fondest aspiration, did the final work, and it may be said with all truth that the disappointed man died of a broken heart. Mr. Greeley could never well stand up under adversity. Twice before had he been called upon to bear the heaviest of burdens, once in his political life and once—and this by far the more crushing—at his domestic fireside. The defeat of Henry Clay for the Presidency upon whose election Mr. Greeley had almost set his soul's salvation, proved a crushing blow, and for weeks his friends feared he would not survive it. But the most poignant grief of all was that caused by the death of his little son Arthur, who died in 1851. For months the father moaned and refused to be comforted, and finally the trip to Europe was decided upon in the hope of winning him from his great affliction.

And now at his advanced age he had again been called upon to take up the heavy cross of affliction. No wonder the great spirit gave way and the mighty brain sought quiet from the horrors of reflection! The great man has gone! "After life's fitful fever he sleeps well!" Though by no means free from faults, this generation and generations to come will do him the justice to say that no man of his time has done more for humanity or to educate the people to a sense of right than the lamented Horace Greeley.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

[Specially Telegraphed to the Morning Call.]

To the Senate and House of Representatives:—In transmitting to you my fourth annual message, it is with thankfulness to the Giver of all good that we have been blessed for the last year with peace at home and abroad, and with a general prosperity vouchsafed to but few people. With the exception of the recent devastating fire which swept from earth with a breath, as it were, millions of accumulated wealth in the city of Boston, there have been no overshadowing calamities within the year to record. It is gratifying to note how, like their fellow-citizens of the city of Chicago under similar circumstances a year earlier, the citizens of Boston are rallying under their misfortunes, and the prospect is that their energy and perseverance will overcome all obstacles and show the same prosperity soon that they would had no disaster befallen them. Otherwise we have been free from pestilence, war and calamities which often overtake nations, and so far as human judgment can penetrate the future, no cause seems to exist to threaten our present peace.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

When Congress adjourned in June last, a question had been raised by Great Britain, and was then pending, which for a time seriously imperilled the settlement by friendly arbitration of the differences existing between this Government and that of Her Britannic Majesty.

The Treaty of Washington had been referred to the Tribunal of Arbitration which had met in Geneva, in Switzerland. The arbitrators, however, disposed of the question which had jeopardized the whole of the Treaty and threatened to involve the two nations in unhappy relations toward each other, in a manner entirely satisfactory to this Government, and in accordance with the views and the policy which it had maintained. The Tribunal which had convened in Geneva in December concluded its laborious session on the 14th day of September last, on which day, having availed itself of the discretionary power given to it by the Treaty to award a sum in gross, it made its decision whereby it awarded the sum of $15,500,000 in gold as the Indemnity to be paid by Great Britain to the United States for satisfaction of all claims and considerations. This decision happily disposes of a long standing difference between the two Governments, and in connection with another award made by the German Emperor under a reference to him by the same Treaty, leaves the two Governments without a shadow upon the friendly relations which it is my sincere hope may forever remain equally unclouded. The report of the agent of the United States appointed to attend the Geneva Tribunal, accompanied by the protocols of proceedings of the arbitrators, arguments of counsel of both Governments, the award of the Tribunal and the opinions given by the several arbitrators, is transmitted herewith. I have caused to be communicated to the three friendly Powers who complied with the joint request made to them under the Treaty, the thanks of the Government for the appointment of arbitrators made by them respecting it; also my thanks to eminent personages named by them, and my appreciation of the dignity, patience, impartiality and great ability with which they discharged their arduous and high functions. Her Majesty's Government has communicated to me its appreciation by her Majesty of the ability and indefatigable industry displayed by Mr. Adams, the arbitrator named on the part of this Government, during the protracted inquiries and discussion of the Tribunal. I cordially unite with Her Majesty in this appreciation of the marked ability, unwearied patience and the prudence and discretion with which he has conducted the very responsible duties committed to him: as it is also due to the learned and eminent counsel who attended the Tribunal on the part of this Government to express my sense of the talents and wisdom which they brought to bear on the argument of the result so happily reached. It will be in the province of Congress to provide for the distribution among those who may be entitled to it of their respective shares of the money to be paid. Although it is not payable for a year from the date of the award, it is deemed advisable that no time be lost in making proper examination of the several cases in which indemnification may be due. I consequently recommend the creation of a Board of Commissioners for the purpose.

NORTHWESTERN BOUNDARIES—THE SAN JUAN QUESTION.

By the thirty-fourth article of the Treaty of Washington, the respective claims of the United States and Great Britain in their construction of the treaty of the 15th of June, 1846, defining the boundary line between their respective territories, were submitted to arbitration and the award of His Majesty the Emperor of Germany, to decide which of the claims is in accordance with the true interpretation of the treaty of 1849. His Majesty the Emperor of Germany has been pleased to undertake the arbitration, and has the earnest thanks of this Government and the people of the United States for the labor, pains and care which he has devoted to the consideration of this long pending difference. I have caused an expression of my thanks to be transmitted to His Majesty by Mr. Bancroft, representative of this Government at Berlin, who conducted the case and prepared the statement on the part of the United States with the ability that his past services justified the public in expecting at his hands. As a member of the Cabinet at the date of the treaty, which has given rise to the discussion between the Governments, as the Minister to Great Britain, when the construction now pronounced unfounded was first advanced, and as the agent and representative of the Government to present the case and to receive the award, he has been associated with the question in all its phases, and in every stage has manifested a patriotic zeal and earnestness in the maintenance of the claims of the United States. He is entitled to much credit for the success which has attended the submission, after patient investigation, of the case and of the statement of each party. His Majesty the Emperor of Germany, on the first day of October last, signed his award in writing, decreeing that the claim of the Government of the United States, that the boundary line between the territories of Her Britannic Majesty and the United States should be drawn through the Haro channel, as most in accordance with the true interpretation of the treaty concluded on the 15th of June, 1846, between the agent of her Britannic Majesty and of the United States. Copies of the case as presented on behalf of each Government and of the statement in reply to each, and a translation of the award, are transmitted herewith. The award confirms the United States in their claim to the important archipelago of islands lying between the continent and Vancouver Island, which for 26 years—ever since the ratification of the treaty with Great Britain—has been contested, and leaves us for the first time in the history of the United States as a nation, without a question of disputed boundary between our territory and the possessions of Great Britain on this continent. It is my grateful duty to acknowledge the prompt and spontaneous action of Her Majesty's Government, in giving effect to the award in anticipation of any request from this Government; and before the reception of the award signed by the Emperor. Her Majesty has given instructions for the removal of her troops, which had been stationed there; for the cessation of all exercise or claim of jurisdiction, so as to leave the United States in exclusive possession of the lately disputed territory. I am grateful to be able to announce that the orders for the removal of the troops have been executed, and the military joint occupation of San Juan has ceased. The islands are now in exclusive possession of the United States.

BOUNDARY COMMISSION SUGGESTED.

It now becomes necessary to complete the survey and determination of that portion of the boundary line through Haro Channel, upon which the Commission which determined the remaining part of the line were unable to agree. I recommend the appointment of a Commission to act jointly with one which may be named by Her Majesty for that purpose. Experience of the difficulties attending the determination of our admitted line of boundary after the occupation of territory and its settlement by those owing allegiance to the respective Governments, points to the importance of establishing by natural objects or other measurements the actual line between the territory acquired by purchase from Russia and the adjoining possessions of Her Britannic Majesty. The region is now so sparsely occupied that no conflicting interests of individuals or of jurisdiction are likely to interfere to the delay or embarrassment of the actual location of the line. If deferred until population shall enter and occupy the territory, some trivial contest of neighbors may again array the two Governments in antagonism. I therefore recommend the appointment of a Commission to act jointly with one that may be appointed on the part of Great Britain, to determine the line between our territory of Alaska and the contiguous possessions of Great Britain.

COLONIAL BEARINGS OF THE WASHINGTON TREATY.

In my last annual message, I recommended the legislation necessary on the part of the United States to bring into operation the articles of the Treaty of Washington of May, 1871, relating to fisheries, and to other matters touching the relations of the United States towards the British North American possessions, to become operative as soon as the proper legislation should be had on the part of Great Britain and its possessions. That legislation on the part of Great Britain and its possessions had not then been had, and during the session of Congress, a question was raised which for a time, caused a doubt whether any action by Congress in the direction indicated would become important—a question which has since been disposed of, and I have received notice that the Imperial Parliament and the Legislature of the Provincial Government have passed laws to carry the provisions of the treaty on the matters referred to into operation. I therefore recommend your early adoption of legislation in the same direction to carry out our part of this agreement.

THE CANADIAN BOUNDARY.

The Joint Commission for determining the boundry line between the United States and the British possessions, between the Lake of the Woods and the Rocky Mountains, has organized and entered upon its work. It is desirable that the force be increased, in order that the completion of the survey and the determination of the boundary line may be sooner attended to, and to this end I recommend that sufficient appropriation be made.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

With France, our earliest, and Russia, the constant and steady friend of the United States; with Germany, with whose government and people we have so many ties of friendship and so many common sympathies, and other Powers of Europe, our relations are maintained on the most friendly terms. Since my last annual Message, an exchange has been made of ratifications of the Treaty with the Austro-Hungarian Empire, relating to naturalization; also, of the treaty with the German Empire, respecting Consuls and trade marks; also, of a treaty with Sweden and Norway, relating to naturalization—all of which treaties have been duly proclaimed.

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL CONGRESS.

Congress, at its last session having made an appropriation to defray the expenses of Commissioners on the part of the United States to the International Statistical Congress at St. Petersburg, the persons appointed in that character proceeded to their destination and attended that Congress. The report will in due season be laid before you. This Congress meets at intervals of about three years, and has held its sessions in several of the countries of Europe. I submit to your consideration the propriety of extending an invitation to the Congress to hold its next meeting in the United States. The centennial celebration to be held in 1876 would afford an appropriate occasion for such a meeting.

THE VIENNA EXPOSITION.

Preparations are making for the International Exposition to be held during next year in Vienna, and on a scale of very great magnitude. The tendency of these Expositions are in the direction of advanced civilization and the elevation of industry, of labor, and the increase of human happiness, as well as of greater intercourse and goodwill between nations. It is believed that American inventors and manufacturers are ready to avail themselves of the opportunity for the presentations of their productions, encouraged by proper aid and protection. At the last session of Congress authority was given for the appointment of one or more agents to represent this Government at the Exposition. The authority thus given has been exercised; but in the absence of any appropriation, there is danger that the important benefits which the Exposition offers will, in a large degree, be lost to the citizens of the United States. I commend the subject strongly to your consideration, and recommend that an adequate appropriation be made for the purpose to further aid American exhibitors at the Vienna Exposition. I would recommend in addition to an appropriation of money, that the Secretary of the Navy be authorized to fit up two naval vessels to transport between our Atlantic cities and Trieste, or the most convenient port, for Vienna, their articles for exhibition.

OUR RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.

Since your last session, the President of the Mexican Republic, distinguished by his high character and by his services to his country, has died. His temporary successor has now been elected with great magnanimity by the people. That is a proof of confidence on their part in his patriotism, and which it is believed will be confirmed by the results of his Administration. It is particularly desirable that nothing should be left undone by the Governments of either Republic to strengthen their relations as neighbors and friends. It is much to be regretted that many lawless acts continue to disturb the quiet of settlements on the border between our territory and that of Mexico, and that complaints of wrong to American citizens in various parts of the country are made. The revolutionary conduct in which the neighboring Republic has so long been involved, has in some degree contributed to this disturbance. It is to be hoped that with a more settled rule of order through the Republic which may be expected from the present Government, and of which just complaint is made, will cease.

MEXICAN COMMISSION.

The proceedings of the Commission of 1868, on the subject of claims, have unfortunately been checked by an obstacle for the removal of which measures have been taken by the two Governments, which, it is believed, will prove successful. The Commissioners appointed pursuant to joint resolutions of Congress of the 7th of May last, to inquire into depredations on the Texas frontier, have diligently made investigations on that subject. Their report upon the subject will be communicated to you. Their researches were necessarily incomplete, partly on account of the limited appropriation made by Congress. Mexico, on the part of that Government, has appointed an Indian Commission to investigate outrages. It is not announced officially, but the press of that country states that the fullest investigation is desired, and that a co-operation of all parties concerned is invited to secure that end. I therefore recommend that a special appropriation be made at the earliest day practicable, to enable the Commissioners on the part of the United States to return to their labors without delay.

CUBA.

It is with regret that I have again to announce a continuance of the disturbed condition of the island of Cuba. No advance towards the pacification of the discontented portion of the population has been made, while the insurrection has gained no advantages and exhibits no more of the elements of power in the prospect of success than were exhibited a year ago. Spain, on the other hand, has not succeeded in its suppression, and the parties stand apparently in the same relative attitude which they have occupied for a long time past. This contest has lasted now for more than four years. Were it seen at a distance from our neighborhood, we might be indifferent to its result, although humanity could not be unmoved by many of its incidents, wherever they might occur. It is, however, at our door. I cannot doubt that the continued maintenance of slavery in Cuba is among the strongest inducements to the continuance of this strife. A terrible wrong is the natural

recognition of right, and was hailed as such, and exhibited Spain in harmony with the sentiments of humanity, of justice and sympathy with the other powers of the Christian and civilized world. Within the past few weeks regulations for carrying out the laws of emancipation have been announced, giving evidence of sincerity of the present Government to carry into effect the law of 1870. I have not failed to urge the consideration of the wisdom, the policy and the justice of a more effective system for the abolition of the great evil which oppresses a race and has continued a bloody and destructive conflict close to our border, as well as the expediency and justice of conceding reforms of which the propriety is but questioned. Deeply impressed with the conviction that a continuance of slavery is one of the most active causes of the continuance of the unhappy condition of Cuba, I regret to believe that citizens of the United States, or those claiming to be such, are large holders in Cuba of what is there claimed as property, but which is forbidden and denounced by the laws of the United States. They are thus, in defiance of the spirit of our own laws, contributing to a continuance of this distressing and sickening contest. In my last annual message I referred to this subject, and I again recommend such legislation as may be proper to prevent and discourage American citizens from holding or dealing in slaves.

SOUTH AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

It is gratifying to announce that the ratification of the Convention concluded under the auspices of this Government, between Spain on one part, and the allied republics of the Pacific on the other, providing for an armistice, has been exchanged. A copy of the instrument is herewith submitted. It is hoped this may be followed by permanent peace between the said parties. The differences which at one time threatened the maintenance of peace between Brazil and the Argentine Republic, it is hoped are in a way of satisfactory adjustment. With these States, as with the Republics of Central and South America, we continue to maintain the most friendly relations. It is with regret, however, I announce that the Government of Venezuela has made no further payment on account of the awards under the Convention of the 25th of April, 1866. That Republic is understood to be now almost, if not quite tranquilized. It is hoped, therefore, that it will lose no time in providing for the unpaid balance of its debt to the United States, which having originated in injuries to our citizens by the Venezuela authorities, and having been acknowledged pursuant to a treaty in the most solemn form known among nations, would seem to deserve a preference over debts of a different origin, and contracted in a different manner. This subject is again recommended to Congress for such action as may be deemed proper.

OUR RELATIONS WITH JAPAN.

Our treaty relations with Japan remain unchanged. An imposing embassy from that interesting and progressive nation visited this country during the year that is passing, but being unprovided with powers for the signing of a Convention in this country, no conclusion in that direction was reached. It is hoped, however, that the interchange of opinion which took place during their stay in this country has led to a more just appreciation of the interests which may be accepted when the revision of the existing treaty shall be undertaken. In this connection I renew my recommendation of a grade of ministers, to give importance and add to the efficiency of our diplomatic relations with Japan and China, and to further aid in maintaining the good opinion of these people, and to secure to us a share of its commerce destined to flow between these nations and the balance of the commercial world, an appropriation be made to support at least four American youths in each of these countries, to serve as pages of the official family of our Ministers. Our representatives would not even then be placed upon an equality with the representatives of Great Britain and some other Powers. As now situated, our representatives in Japan and China have to depend for interpretation and translators upon natives of those countries, who know our language imperfectly, or procure for the occasion the services of the employees in foreign business houses, or the interpreters to other Foreign Ministers.

RELIEF OF AMERICANS IN FOREIGN LANDS.

I renew the recommendation made on a previous occasion for the transfer to the Department of State of the bureau which they seem more appropriately to belong, of all the powers and duties in relation to foreign territory, with which the Department of State is now charged by law. This, as a matter of custom, from the beginning of the Government, has wisely made provision for the relief of distressed seamen in foreign countries. No such provision has been made for citizens in the interior, and I again comm

The Yolo Democrat.

Saturday, December 7, 1872.

Agents for the Yolo Democrat.

L. SAMUEL, No. 70 J street, is authorized to solicit advertisements and subscriptions for this paper in Sacramento.

THOMAS BOYCE, L. P. FISHER, BEAN & Co., and W. B. LAKE are authorized agents of this paper at San Francisco.

GEORGE P. ROWELL & Co., 41 Park Row, are our authorized agents in New York.

LOCAL AGENTS:

D. B. GOODE.....Agent at Large.
J. J. AMMONS.....do do.
E. R. DARBY.....Cottonwood.
HARLING, WELCH & Co.....Buckeye.
J. W. SNOWBALL.....Knight's Landing.
A. J. HALL.....Cacheville.
JUDGE J. ONEAL.....Davisville.
W. M. GREEN.....Washington.

C. P. R. R.

On and after Monday, September 16th, 1872, Trains will leave Woodland as follows:

—LOCAL PASSENGER TRAINS—

For Sacramento and San Francisco.. *6:45 A.M.
" Sacramento and San Francisco. †10:55 A.M.
" Knights Landing.....*11:53 A.M.
" Sacramento and San Francisco.. *3:30 P.M.
" Knights Landing.....†5:08 P.M.
" Knights Landing.....*9:05 P.M.

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen'l Sup't. T. H. GOODMAN, G. P. & T. A.

se21

Town and County Matters

ROLL OF HONOR of the Woodland Public School for the month ending Nov. 29th, 1872:

First Grade.

Viola Rosboro.....99	Ernest Ray.....92
May Dumont.....97	Grace Neff.....92
Alice Grant.....95	Wm Forbes.....91
Cyrus Newton.....95	Arthur Ray.....90

M. L. TEMPLETON, Teacher.

Second Grade—First Division.

E. Krellenberg.....98	Walter Eaton.....80½
Hannah Gallup.....97	Eddie Green.....85
Lizzie Reed.....92	Owen Eveland.....85½
Mary Emrick.....92½	Fremont Giddings 85
Henry Saunders....91	Ida Dumont.....85
Lee Ray Coil.....90	Katie Andrews.....85
Josie Callen.....90	Nellie Beach.....85
Francis Thompson89	Maria Juhl.....85½
Emma Juhl.....86	Helen Lee.....85
Nora Andrews.....86	

MRS. M. C. ROSBORO', Teacher.

Second Grade—Second Division.

Max Hoernlein.....97	Charles Ziegler.....95
Hugo Hoernlein.....99	Naomi Baldwin.....92
Nellie Johnson.....97	Sedotha Stanley.....90
Frank Beach.....91	Eva Snyland.....91
George Tilly.....91	Marcia Clark.....90
Fernando Ruggles.92	Frankie Martin.....93
Thomas Hughes....93	Mary Clark.....92

MISS M. E. FREEMAN, Teacher.

Second Grade—Third Division.

Mary Smith.....100	John Ammons.....86
Oscar Baldwin.....97	Abbie Chilson.....86
Wood DeLong.....97	Bertha Kaufman..85
Frank Eaton.....95	F. Stoutenburg.....85
Owen Dinsdale.....95	Mattie Lee.....85
Frank Schardin....93	Albert Schindler..82
Thomas Johnson..88	Reid Giddings.....81
Joseph Keifer.....88	Jennie Yerby.....78
Carrie Blowers.....87	Bertha Zirker.....75
Eliza Burton.....87	Laura Tilly.....82
Willie Schardin....87	Herbert Coil.....81
Otto Hoernlein.....86	Thomas Gibson.....80

MRS. J. M. MARTIN, Teacher.

Third Grade.

Jessie Smith.....98	George Ruggles.....92
Sarah Glascock....95	Owen Saint.....88
Mattie Ruggles....95	Albert Hoernlein..82
Wm. Emrick.....93	Warren Myers.....82
Jesse Rice.....96	Melville Keifer.....88
Thomas Dinsdale..93	

MRS. A. A. DELONG, Teacher.

THE YOUNG FOLKS.—A party of juvenile performers from Sacramento, assisted by some of our own young folks, and by a few of more mature years, will give an entertainment—varied and unique—at Washington Hall, on Friday evening, December 13th. The manager, a well-known young man, having taken care to secure variety as well as excellence, flatters himself that he will be able to give an entertainment at once amusing and instructive, and equally acceptable to both old and young. Further particulars in due time.

TURN VEREIN HALL.—The rain storm caused a suspension by the workmen, but they are now pushing ahead again. Stock shares will shortly be issued and collections made, so that it can be rushed through before winter sets in. The structure will be an imposing one and a credit to our town. The main hall will be forty feet square. A grand party will be given in it during the holidays, if the building is sufficiently advanced, as it now bids fair to be.

RELIGIOUS.—The Sacramento District Association will convene at Woodland, in the M. E. Church, on Tuesday, December 10th, at 2½ P.M. The Rev. W. R. Gober, of Kingsley Chapel, Sacramento city, will preach on Tuesday night at 7 P.M., and the Rev. J. J. Cleaveland, of Lincoln, on Wednesday night at 7 P.M. The public are cordially invited to be present at all their meetings, lasting through two or three days.

F. & A. M.—The officers and members of Woodland Lodge are notified that the annual election for officers will take place at the stated meeting, to be held on Friday, December 13th. Every brother is notified to be present, as other important business will be transacted. By order of the W. M.

N. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

"DAILY EVENING POST."—This excellent San Francisco daily has completed the first year of its existence, and has just commenced its third volume under the most favorable circumstances. The *Post* is doing a good work. We trust it will continue to prosper, and fitly reward its plucky, intelligent, enterprising managers.

ROLL OF HONOR of Pleasant Prairie District School, for the month ending November 15th, 1872:

Frances Woods.....96½	Sterling Stephens.92½
Ella Heron.....95½	Willie Barnes.....92
Sarah Heron.....93	Jane Barnes.....90
James Heron.....92½	Robert Stephens....90

M. L. CARPENTER, Teacher.

QUARTERLY MEETING.—The Rev. D. Deal, Presiding Elder of Sacramento District, will preach in the M. E. Church, in this place, on Saturday, December 7th, at 7 P.M., also, at 11 A.M. and 7 P.M. on Sabbath, 8th instant. The friends and public are cordially invited to be present.

"PACIFIC COAST MERCANTILE DIRECTOR," is the title of a new 16-page monthly paper just started in San Francisco, in the interest, principally, of the mercantile community. Published by Murray, Dewey & Co., at $1.00 per year.

BEEF, HOG AND TURKEY SHOOTING.—Mart Hudson has made arrangements for a beef, hog and turkey shooting match, 1½ miles north of Cottonwood, (at Hudson's X Roads) December 14th. The nearest lead takes the prize.

PLOWING.—The fine rains of last week wet the ground sufficiently for plowing, in which we learn many of the farmers are now engaged. New farming implements are being taken into the country daily.

SUNDAY EVENING LECTURES.—Eld. Cornell will give the second lecture of the course proposed on "How to make life a Success," at the Court House, next Sunday evening, at 7 o'clock.

CHRISTMAS SHOOTING MATCH.—There will be a shooting match on Christmas Day, at Holmes' Corners, for Chickens and Turkeys, of which there will be plenty provided.

BANK DIVIDEND.—At the semi-annual meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Woodland, held on the 2d instant, a dividend was declared of 1½ per cent. per month.

FOR THE VERY BEST PHOTOGRAPHS, go to Bradley & Rulofson's Gallery, without stairs ☞ *Ascend in the Elevator*—429 Montgomery St, San Francisco.

WHEAT.—The market has improved somewhat. In San Francisco, choice is sold at $1.75; here it brings $1.80 per 100 lbs.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Postoffice at Woodland, Friday noon, Dec. 6th:

Angman, Miss A (2)	Poor, Y G
Baldwin, John T (2)	Rily, John
Bary, J J	Rowe, R S
Huttman, Henrich	Sullivan, S H
Hutchings, L T (2)	Ward, Mrs James
Lodge, Miss Minnie	Ward, Mrs Helen
Nurse, Marcellious	

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say "advertised."

T. C. POCKMAN, Postmaster.

FARMERS, READ.—Elliott Brothers & Co. are offering for sale anything in their line at the lowest market price, on a credit until after harvest of next year, at the usual rates of interest. Their work has a wide-spread reputation as being among the best manufactured on this Coast. Their stock now on hand is, and consists in, Lumber Wagons, light and heavy, both Iron Axle and Thimble Skein; Spring Wagons, of various styles, finish and prices; of Buggies we have a good variety, prices ranging from $175 to $400. 23*4

SOCIAL PARTY.—Messrs. J. M. Wood, blind musician, and W. C. Lloyd, dancing teacher, will give the first of a series of social parties at Central Hall, on Friday evening next, December 13th. Mr. Wood is well-known to all our people, and Mr. Lloyd comes here very highly recommended. The *Petaluma Evening Argus*, of Nov. 23d, speaks of him in the highest terms as a dancing teacher. The music will be furnished by Messrs. Wood, Simpson, Lloyd and Brown.

IMPROVED HAY PRESS.—We had the satisfaction of witnessing the process of baling hay the other day by Corning's new patent press. It works horizontally, baling at both ends, in a very simple, rapid and effective manner. The inventor claims that it will turn out a bale of 200 pounds and upwards every six minutes, with the aid of two men and one horse.

LUMBER TRADE.—Since our last notice, Ruggles & Hollingsworth have received 25,000 feet fencing and 6,000 feet choice surface from the Vallejo yards; two cars shakes from Emigrant Gap; and, on the 1st instant, the schr. Skylark arrived at Vallejo with 60,000 feet—which has since come to hand for the same firm, supplying many needed varieties.

AN OLD PHYSICIAN RETURNED.—Dr. Albert Fouch, a resident of this place several years ago, and well-known to many old residents of the county, has returned to reside permanently in Woodland, where he will continue the practice of his profession.

PERFECT HEALTH is the best gift of God to man. But it is left to us to keep it good. We commit a serious error whenever we deceive ourselves by not taking in hand at ONCE any disease which may become serious. Coughs, Colds and Bronchitis are of this class. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY will cure them.

BORN.

In Woodland, November 26th, to the wife of D. Porter, a Daughter.

In Woodland, November 31st, to the wife of F. S. Freeman, a Daughter.

DIED.

Near Davisville, November 24th, Wm. K. Warner, aged 34 years.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

$1000 REWARD is offered by the proprietor of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, for a medicine that will equal it in the cure of all severe cases of "Liver Complaint" and all diseases arising from impurity of the blood, as Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, etc.

For Sale.

The undersigned, desiring to change business, offers for sale at low prices

80 Acres of Land

Under fence; well set with Alfalfa; well-located for irrigating; with good Barn, Granary, Wagon-sheds and Dwelling House—about one-half mile southeast of New Depot.

10 Acres of Land

In the southwestern part of town; Six Acres set with Alfalfa; on the remainder of which is Fine Dwelling, Stable, Wood-house, Orchard and Vineyard;

—ALSO,—

THRESHING MACHINE,

TRACTION ENGINE, TWO WAGONS,

BUGGY AND FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

Enquire at this office, or of

no16-tf BYRON JACKSON.

HOUSE, SIGN, CARRIAGE

—AND—

ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

The undersigned having permanently located in Woodland, would respectfully solicit the patronage of the public. They are prepared to do work in the best style, such as

Graining, Marbling, Sign-Painting, Kalsomining, Etc.

None but the best materials used in our work.

Also, Sole Agents in Yolo County for W. S. READ & CO'S

UNIVERSAL LIQUID SLATING

FOR BLACKBOARDS.

Old Boards Repaired, and new ones put up on Plaster or Wood.

HOERNLEIN & STOCKWELL.

☞ Office, one door south of Dr. Ray's office, near railroad, Woodland. no23-3m

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL

Boys' and Girls'

MONTHLY MAGAZINE,

Demorest's Young America!

Brilliant with instructive and interesting Stories, Poems, Puzzles, Travels, Games, Editorials, Correspondence, etc., etc., etc., fully illustrated in all its departments, is an ever welcome guest to the family table of instruction and amusement. Single copies 10 cents, post free. Yearly, $1, or with a choice of the following beautiful and valuable premiums to each subscriber, for 50 cts. extra; a choice from five fine Parlor Chromos, worth $5 each, or two interesting Juvenile Books bound in cloth and gilt, worth $1.75, post free; or a fine pearl-handled two-blade Pocket Knife and a pallet of best Paints; post free; or a very powerful brass-mounted, double-cylinder, ivory-tipped adjustable Microscope, worth $2, postage 6 cts., or a good Stereoscope with a series of views, postage 5 cents; or an elegant Photograph Album for holding 50 pictures, postage 16 cts.; and valuable premiums for clubs. Address,

W. JENNINGS DEMOREST,
no23 838 Broadway, New York.

WM. TELL RESTAURANT

AND

LODGING HOUSE.

Board and Lodging $6 per week. Single rooms 50 cents per night.

Every attention will be paid to the patrons of this House, and the cooking will be under the immediate supervision of the proprietor.

Best French Claret and California Wines, Cigars, etc., etc.

de1-3m HENRY RICKER.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Taken from a small outhouse, near the Warehouse of THOMAS & HUNT, Woodland, on Saturday, October 12th, a GOLD WATCH AND CHAIN; for the return of which to the undersigned, Fifty dollars is offered, and no questions asked.

no9-tf F. M. BROWN.

AGENTS! $00 TO $20 PER DAY GUARANTEED. Specimens and full particulars free. Address WOOD'S LITERARY AND ART AGENCY, Newburgh, New York. se7

NOTICE

To the Public!

The undersigned take great pleasure in informing the

CITIZENS OF WOODLAND

And the County of Yolo, in particular, that we have purchased the entire estate of the late firm of

FLEISHMAN & KAUFMAN,

And have opened, and will continue to receive

AN ENTIRE NEW

—AND—

Well-Selected Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Of Every Description,

Which will be sold on terms and at prices to

DEFY COMPETITION.

Ladies will do well to call at the old stand of

FLEISHMAN AND KAUFMAN,

And convince themselves of what we assert to be true before purchasing elsewhere. We will treat all those who wish to gratify us with their patronage on like terms as we desire to be dealt with.

All Kinds of

FARMING IMPLEMENTS

Furnished

AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

Our Agent at San Francisco will constantly keep us advised as to the

Lowest possible market prices.

ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

P.S.—MR. KAUFMAN, of the late firm, will be constantly on hand to accommodate his old friends and kind patrons.

GEO. LEWALD & CO.

Successors to FLEISHMAN & KAUFMAN.

Woodland, October 28th, 1872. no2-3m

Porter & Co.,

Dealers in all kinds of

FAMILY GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

Fruits and Vegetables,

FLOUR AND MEAL,

DAIRY PRODUCE, Etc., Etc.

In the New Brick Building, opposite the College,

MAIN STREET, WOODLAND.

FAMILY SUPPLIES.

We are now fully prepared to supply Families with everything in the line of Provisions of every kind. Our store has been enlarged, enabling us to keep a larger assortment than ever before. We have an unsurpassed stock of

GROCERIES!

To which we ask the attention of this community, believing that it cannot be equalled in Yolo county. A full assortment of

VEGETABLES!

Will be found in our store at all times, and we shall keep fully up to the market in this department of trade.

FRUITS!

Will receive special attention, and choicest qualities be kept on hand, fresh, throughout the season of each variety.

BUTTER AND CHEESE

Are particularly in our line, and purchasers can rely upon getting the best the market affords.

CROCKERY!

Has of late received considerable attention at our hands. We doubt if there is another house in town that does as much in this line. Now on hand a large variety. Call and see.

We shall keep a complete stock of goods in store, and sell at fair prices; therefore we ask a share of patronage from the people of Woodland and vicinity, guaranteeing entire satisfaction to all who favor us with their trade.

PORTER & CO.,

se14-3m Opp. College, Main st., Woodland.

L. MACHEFERT,

WATCHMAKER

—AND—

JEWELER.

Now Sole Proprietor of the Jewelry business of

RUGGLES & MACHEFERT,

Main Street, Woodland

Has the Largest Assortment of

Clocks, Gents' and Ladies' Gold Watches, American and Swiss Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Rings, Pins, Bracelets, Ear-rings, etc.

Silver and Silver-plated Ware,

Knives, Pistols, Guns, Ammunition, Toys and Fancy Goods,

—AND IS THE—

Agent in Woodland for the Florence Sewing Machine.

P. S.—All Watch and Jewelry Repairs guaranteed satisfactory. no16-3m

To the Ladies of Woodland and Vicinity.

Rag Carpet Manufactory.

The undersigned wishes to inform the public that he has just established himself in Woodland, and is prepared to weave Rag Carpets for all who want them.

PRICES.

I will weave Carpets for 50 cents per yard for fancy patterns, and 40 cents per yard for plain, and furnish the warp myself; if parties furnish the warp, from 20 to 30 cents per yard.

Flannel wove, cotton warp, 25 cts. per yard. Orders left at Porter's store.

oc18-3m THOMAS McCANNA.

Great Bargains!

JACOBS, MEYERSON & CO.

—HAVE ON HAND—

A LARGE STOCK

—OF—

Summer Goods!

Which they are offering to sell at

FIVE PER CENT. LESS THAN COST!

—CONSISTING OF—

Chambray Lawns,

Chambray Ginghams,

DRESS LINENS,

Piques,

Brilliantes,

Marseilles,

MUSLINS,

AND ALSO A LARGE STOCK OF

Summer Poplins,

Japanese Silks,

Striped Shawls,

Lace Shawls,

LACE SACQUES,

—AND—

Summer Silks!

LADIES' HATS,

TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED.

A LARGE STOCK OF

Gentlemens' Summer Clothing

—AND—

FURNISHING GOODS!

A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

Carpets, Rugs and Oilcloths.

no23-3m

GEO. D. FISKE & CO.,

REAL ESTATE

—AND—

INSURANCE AGENTS,

MAIN STREET, between 1st and 2d,

WOODLAND.

Real Estate Bought and Sold; Houses Rented; Rents Collected; Loans Negotiated on Real Property; Abstracts of Titles Furnished; Deeds, Mortgages and Leases written promptly.

Having resided and been constantly engaged in business in Yolo County for the last twenty years, we feel that we are quite familiar with the Situation, Soils, Titles, etc. of most of the real property in this and adjoining counties, and have superior advantages for securing purchasers, and for making sales.

To those who contemplate either purchasing or selling, a cordial invitation is extended to call at our office, and our time and endeavors will be earnestly devoted to their interests.

We call particular attention to our

TOWN OF WOODLAND PROPERTY.

We have for sale the most desirable lots, suitably located for business or dwellings, on wide streets, in the regularly laid out portion of the town, and near the new Railroad Grounds,

AT LOW PRICES.

AGENCY OF THE

PHŒNIX AND HOME

INSURANCE COMPANIES,

OF HARTFORD AND NEW YORK, AND

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE

INSURANCE CO.

Of London and Edinburgh,

Associated to do business of Fire Insurance on this Coast for joint account, furnishing indemnity under any one policy secured by the

COMBINED ASSETS OF THE THREE,

Aggregating over $22,000,000.

Large lines can thus be written without the danger of non-concurring policies or the trouble of making several sets of proofs in the event of loss.

ALSO,

AGENTS OF THE

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Boston, Mass.

Assets, - $10,000,000,

AND THE

TRAVELERS' LIFE AND ACCIDENT

INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Hartford, Conn.,

ASSETS, - - - $2,000,000.

Persons desiring to Purchase or Rent Houses or Lots, will do well to call and examine before going elsewhere. se14-3m

ATLANTIC Lead, Linseed Oil, Paints in quantity, also Paint Brushes, at

E. BYNUM & CO'S.

J. L. SIMPSON,

Druggist,

At the Old Stand of Read & Magee,

(MAIN ST., WOODLAND.)

Dealer in

DRUGS,

MEDICINES,

OILS,

PAINTS,

PERFUMERY,

COSMETICS,

CIGARS.

TOBACCO,

BOOKS,

STATIONERY.

BRANDIES, WHISKIES AND WINES

(Of the Purest and Best Quality)

FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.

A Complete Stock of

PATENT MEDICINES,

And every article usually found in a First-Class Drug Store sold at reasonable prices.

PRESCRIPTIONS

Carefully Compounded at all hours by a Competent and Practical Apothecary.

no9-3m

4 CHROMOS,

"CARLO IN MISCHIEF," "GOOD MORNING," "SPRING FLOWERS," and "SUMMER FLOWERS," with the ECLECTIC WEEKLY and WEEKLY CHRISTIAN AT WORK (Consolidated), for $3.50.

These Chromos are about the size of "Wide Awake and Fast Asleep." Subscribers furnished AT ONCE with their Chromos.

AGENTS

can make better terms with us than with any other publishers.

Address

H. W. ADAMS,
27 Beekman street,
N.Y.

FURNISHING AND DRESS GOODS!

Groceries and Provisions!

SILKS, MUSLINS, ALPACAS, MOIRE ANTIQUES, COATS, PANTS, VESTS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, HOSIERY, PAPER COLLARS, CARPETBAGS, TRUNKS, TEA, SUGAR, COFFEE, FLOUR, &c., &c.;

In fact everything in the line of

General Merchandise

Can be found at my Store.

"Live and Let Live." Quick Sales and Small Profits, is my motto. I am determined not to be undersold.

GIVE ME A CALL BEFORE PURCHASING;

You can be suited in price and quality of goods.

HENRY ARONSON,

Main Street, opposite Hesperian College.

Woodland, Yolo Co., Jan. 28, 1872. se21-3m

W. H. WINNE. SAM'L. CALDWELL.

AT THE OLD STAND,

First Street, - Woodland.

Winne & Caldwell,

PROPRIETORS

PIONEER PLANING MILL!

We hereby notify the public that we have erected a new Mill on the old site, and have put in

NEW AND IMPROVED MACHINERY!

We are prepared to fill all orders and do a general contracting business. We keep none but

FIRST-CLASS WORKMEN!

And guarantee all work. We are prepared to make

Doors,
Sash,
Casings,
Inside Finish,
Brackets, and
Scroll-Sawing.

Mouldings Made to Order.

Store Fronts, Door and Window Frames, Wood Turning.

CONTRACTS TAKEN and JOBBING promptly attended to at San Francisco prices.

☞ We have made arrangements for furnishing Architectural Ornaments of all kinds, at reasonable prices. se12-3m

WATCHES, CLOCKS,

SEWING MACHINES!!

Having fitted up a REPAIRING SHOP in my store with Messrs. Jacobs, Meyerson & Co., Woodland, opposite the College, I am better than ever prepared to do Repairing on all kinds of WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY &c., and respectfully invite a share of patronage in that line.

I also have for sale an article but little used on this coast, but which is a great favorite at the East. I refer to the

Domestic Sewing Machine,

Which I claim is the best Family Sewing Machine ever offered to the public. Call and examine it for yourselves.

se28-tf M. W. HOWELL.

E. Bynum & Co.,

COR. ODD FELLOWS' BUILDING,

Main St., Woodland,

Dealers in all kinds of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, TOILET AND FANCY ARTICLES,

PURE WINES and LIQUORS,

For Medicinal Purposes,

—AND—

EVERYTHING USUALLY FOUND IN A

FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE!

—ALSO—

A Large Stock of Stationery,

—CONSISTING OF—

LEGAL BLANKS OF ALL KINDS,

BLANK BOOKS, DIARIES, MEMORANDUMS, &c., &c.

A Fine Stock

—OF—

TOBACCO and CIGARS

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Prescriptions Carefully

AND ACCURATELY

Compounded—Day or Night—

—BY A—

THOROUGHLY COMPETENT DRUGGIST.

Nothing but the Purest Medicines Used.

se7-3m

THOMAS & HUNT,

SUCCESSORS TO

F. S. FREEMAN,

CORNER FIRST AND SOUTH STS.,

WOODLAND,

DEALERS IN

General Merchandise

—AND—

GRAIN.

JAMES SIBLEY. W. E. CALLEN.

Removal.

The lease of the

Yolo Planing Mill,

Expired on the 17th instant.

We hereby give notice that we have rebuilt said Mill, and put in a new engine with ample power, and are now setting up new and improved machinery on the corner of Oak Avenue and Railroad street, south of the College, and, as said lease has expired, we are fully prepared to do a general milling business in all its departments.

DOORS, SASH, MOULDING, ETC.,

DOOR AND WINDOW FRAMES,

BRACKETS,

Planing,

Scroll Sawing,

Wood Turning.

WINE AND WATER TANKS MADE TO ORDER.

General Jobbing, Contracting

—AND—

HOUSE-BUILDING BUSINESS!

All Work Warranted.

Mechanics are invited to give us a call for all kinds of Mill work, Sawing, Planing and Turning.

Thankful for past favors we respectfully ask our old friends the public to give us a call.

WOODLAND, July 8th, 1872.

oc19-3m SIBLEY & CALLEN.

SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS may be had at Green's Jewelry and Book Store.

NEW STORE.

We have the pleasure to announce that we have received

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

—OF—

Fall and Winter

GOODS!

Which we are enabled to sell at a very low figure.

Our Dress Goods Department

Is complete and very well selected, and we call especial attention to our

FRENCH MERINOS, ALPACAS,

EMPRESS CLOTHS,

Satin de Jeans, Italian Cloths,

JAPANESE SILKS,

Scotch Plaids, Etc., Etc., Etc.

We have got a splendid assortment in

PLAID, STRIPED

—AND—

MOURNING

SHAWLS.

OUR WOOLEN GOODS

Have been selected with special care to suit everybody in quality and price.

We have also received a very large stock of

CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES

HATS AND CAPS!

We invite the public to call and examine our Stock.

A. NICKELSBURG & BRO.

Woodland, Oct. 31, 1872. se21-3m

CARRIAGE AND WAGON

MANUFACTORY!

Elliott Brothers, Prop'rs,

CORNER MAIN AND FOURTH STREETS., Opposite Gas and Water Works,

WOODLAND, CAL.

LIVERYMEN, FARMERS

AND TEAMSTERS

Will find my make of BUGGIES, SPRING and LUMBER WAGONS, the best in any market for their use.

REASONS WHY:

BECAUSE they have as good if not the best reputation at home. Each Wagon is perfect in all its parts.

BECAUSE my prices are as low as the lowest for first-class work.

BECAUSE I can furnish the highest home testimonials as to their durability and lightness of draft.

BECAUSE none but the best and most experienced mechanics are employed in their construction.

BECAUSE they are built upon scientific principles, combining the greatest strength with lightness of draft.

BECAUSE wherever introduced they are generally preferred by Liverymen, Farmers and Freighters.

BECAUSE they are made in a very DRY CLIMATE, and from that fact are far superior for service to those built in more moist or damp parts of the country.

BECAUSE I give rules for taking care of carriages.

First—The carriage-house should be apart from the stable, as the ammonia arising from horse manure will in a very short time destroy the varnish on a carriage, and then the owner ignorantly charges the carriage make with using inferior varnish.

Second—In washing a buggy cold water should be used freely, so as to remove the dust and mud before using the sponge and chamois skin.

Third—Never turn the hose under or on the seat, for the water will loosen the canvass and glue, and cause the corners to give way and the body to go to pieces.

Fourth—To preserve the wood and save expense, the carriage should be kept thoroughly painted and varnished.

Fifth—I am better prepared than ever, to Paint, Ornament and Varnish Carriages, Wagons, etc. I have in my employ the best of buggy painters, and use none but the best articles of paints, oils and varnishes; the above in connection with my Paint Shop and Varnish Rooms, which are as good if not the best on this Coast, being hard finished and free from dust. I can, and have turned out as smooth, clean and nice finished jobs as can be done in the State.

Sixth—Those wishing to get their buggies, carriages, etc., repaired and painted, will do well to call at my shop and examine my superior advantages over other shops. I am willing to abide by the injunction, "by their works ye shall know them." I am willing that my work shall praise me; I ask no other endorsement. This endorsement I have had in past years; this I expect to merit and maintain in the future.

oc6-3m ELLIOTT BROTHERS.

CITY LIVERY

—AND—

SALE STABLES.

FIRE PROOF.

BEAMER & FORD, Propr's,

MAIN ST., WOODLAND,

Opposite Exchange Hotel.

FINE TEAMS, BUGGIES AND SADDLE HORSES TO LET.

Particular attention paid to transient customers and boarding horses. Good stabling and competent hostlers always in attendance.

se7-3m FORD & BEAMER.

The Yolo Democrat.

Saturday, December 7, 1872.

[Written for The Yolo Democrat.]

A "Feast of Reason and a Flow of Soul."

November eighteenth, seventy-two,
The teachers all the county through
Collected at the county seat
To furnish us a mental treat.
They—"mams" and masters—all appeared
On Monday, at the Court House, reared
Upon the county's public square,
The masters wise and madams fair.
They gathered all the districts from,
Prepared to parse in grammar some,
And some to work in 'rithmetic,
(No rain had fall'n, no mud to stick),
They entered all within the hall
Where Court convenes at Bullock's call.
Some took the chairs, and some the bench
Where jurymen themselves intrench,
And others seated 'long the wall
Where congregate the Owls in Fall,
With essays, treatises and tracts,
Each teacher comes with wondrous packs—
On themes with obscure learning fraught,
From all the wide-spread fields of thought.
On grammar, algebra and mind;
Philosophy, and air and wind;
Geography—both spheres and zones—
Arithmetic throughout, and bones;
Geology, from rocks to hills;
Hygiene, from water cure to pills;
In short, supplies of mental leav'n
For every mine in earth or heav'n.
With pens and ink and paper white
The Institute is furnished quite;
From Schindler's desk they draw supply,
And pens and ink and paper fly.
The classes now are ranged in shape
In order nice as legal tape;
Each teacher has a class to teach,
And pupil now in turn is each;
A pedagogue assumes the task
About the human frame to ask;
With mien profound—but text-book near—
"How many bones contains our ear?"
How many bones our ear contains—
Each pedagogue his seat retains!
No quick, contentious answer flashed;
Each teacher keeps his seat abashed;
At length he by poetic name
As "Tule Poet" known to fame,
Upstarting quick, displays no fear—
"Fourteen of bones contains our ear!"
The teacher 'gins his lips to bite:
"I'm not so sure—I think he's right."
He searched his book from end to end,
But nothing found the doubt to mend;
In desperation then, he cries,
"The class": The class "*fourteen*," replies;
"It must be so, though somewhat queer—
A heap of bones for human ear;
Some quadrupeds have ears so long
That fourteen bones might not be wrong.
I'll ascertain; but, let it pass—
If fourteen's right, I am an ass."
Observe ye, gentle reader here,
For learning great abounding;
And length of head and size of ear
Our teachers are astounding.

P. O. TATER.

AMONG THE BOWERY HEATHEN.

Barnum,s Lightning Calculator Preaching the Word of God.

[N. Y. Sun, Nov. 18th.]

The Rev. W. S. Hutchings, better known as Barnum's Lightning Calculator, preached in the Old Bowery Theatre last evening. The available space was all occupied and many went away unable to enter. Word had been passed around among the boot-blacks and street gamins that the Bowery was to be open, with the addenda that it was to be a free entertainment. The boys besieged the doors an hour before they were thrown open. On being admitted they soon filled the three tiers of galleries to overflowing and began to clamor for the exercises to begin. In the pit were a few representative Bowery boys, who were accompanied by their female friends, and such street arabs as were unable to crowd into the galleries. The private boxes were occupied by elegantly dressed ladies and gentlemen. On the platform were a number of members of the Young Men's Christian Association, several pastors of city churches, and others. As they slowly filed past the *extempore* pulpit, and took seats on the left, the gamins in the galleries cheered vociferously. As the applause was dying away, a small shrill voice piped: "I say, Jemmy, that's a buster of an end man, ain't it?" at which the audience roared with laughter, and the occupants of the platform looked nervously at the three semi-circles of juveniles who were staring down from above. The boys behaved outrageously, and a delegation of missionaries was sent to try and quiet them. They could not be induced to remove their hats or sit down. They chewed the song programmes, which had been distributed, into spitballs and threw them at the occupants of the platform. They shouted "Curtain," "Peanuts," "Music," "Tickets," and intimated very plainly that they were ready for the exercises to begin.

At half-past 7, a fine-looking, gray-haired old gentleman stepped forward, and said that in was deemed advisable to have a fifteen minutes season of song,

A voice from the gallery—"Give us a tune, old man." [Laughter and cries of "Song," "Song and dance."]

"Now I am going to sing a verse, and I want you all to sing after me," said the venerable gentleman. "You must all sing." Two hundred voices—"We will." He then sang the first verse of "Weeping Souls, no Longer Mourn." At the end the boys again shouted vociferously, and cried: "Encore! More!"

"Boys, you must remember," said the venerable man, "this theatre is now, for this evening, the house of God," [cheers] "and I am sure you will preserve order and not disturb us any more. Now, all sing;" and the verse was begun again.

The boys set up a terrific howl. Some sang "Dixie," others whistled, and the remainder laughed and shouted. The theatre was a bedlam in less than ten seconds.

The same request was mildly repeated, and the boys subsided and allowed the music to go on. After singing several hymns, all of which were warmly applauded, the Rev. Dr. Patterson prayed. He asked God to save the boys from sin, at which the boys laughed. He thanked God that the managers of the theatre had consented to give the use of the room for religious exercises. Then he prayed for the Lightning Calculator, and as he said "give our brother of Thy rich grace," a voice squealed from the parquette, "Give us a rest." He closed the petition with an allusion to "the great drama of life" and "the curtain of eternity." The boys cheered and again called "Curtain."

Mr. Patterson said he would introduce to them a man who had been a public exhibitor, but who now exhibits himself for Christ. (A voice—"Trot him out.") Here the venerable man sang another hymn, and the gamins beat time with their feet.

FROM fifty to sixty tons of beets are now daily used at the beet-sugar factory at Alvarado. The company will have about sixty thousand tons to use this season.

LUMBER!

NEW DEALERS IN THE FIELD.

L. B. RUGGLES, JOHN HOLLINGSWORTH.

RUGGLES & HOLLINGSWORTH.

SUCCESSORS TO P. C. ROBERTSON,

—AT THE—

OLD ESTABLISHED YARD,

South of Main St., near the Railroad,

WOODLAND.

It is our intention to keep on hand every kind

—OF—

BUILDING

—AND—

FENCING LUMBER!

Fence Posts,
Shakes,
Shingles,
Doors,
Windows,
Blinds,
Laths,
Lime,
Hair, Cement, Plaster, Etc.

All Orders Promptly Filled on Liberal Terms to the Purchaser.

no2-3m RUGGLES & HOLLINGSWORTH.

REMOVAL

OF THE

WOODLAND PROVISION STORE

—AND—

FISH MARKET

TO THE NEW BUILDING

Directly west of Templars' Hall, and

Opposite the Old Stand.

J. G. SCHWALM,

Dealer in all kinds of

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

Respectfully invites the residents of Woodland and vicinity to call at his new quarters, where he is fully prepared to supply their wants with every article of

FAMILY GROCERIES

Of the best quality, and too numerous to mention in an advertisement; also,

Butter, Cheese, Bacon, Hams, Pork, Fish—Fresh and Salt,

PRESERVED MEATS

And the choicest Liquors, Cigars and Tobacco.

☞ *Depot of the National Brewery, of San Francisco.*

FRESH FISH EVERY THURSDAY.

no23-3m

Plantation Bitters

S. T.---1860---X.

This wonderful Vegetable Restorative is the sheet anchor of the feeble and debilitated. As a tonic and cordial for the aged and languid, it has no equal among stomachics. As a remedy for the nervous weakness to which women are especially subject, it is superseding every other stimulant. In all climates, tropical, temperate or frigid, it acts as a specific in every species of disorder which undermines the bodily strength and breaks down the animal spirits.

ja13-1y

Beautiful Woman.

HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM

GIVES TO THE COMPLEXION THE FRESHNESS OF YOUTH.

HAGANS MAGNOLIA BALM overcomes the flushed appearance caused by heat, fatigue and excitement. It makes the lady of forty appear but twenty, and so natural and perfect that no person can detect its application. By its use the roughest skin is made to rival the pure radiant texture of youthful beauty. It removes redness, blotches and pimples. It contains nothing that will injure the skin in the least.

MAGNOLIA BALM is used by all fashionable ladies in New York, London and Paris. It costs only 75 cents a bottle, and is sold by all druggists and perfumers. ja13-1y1

NEW

Grocery and Variety Store!

The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Woodland and vicinity that he has opened a Grocery and Variety Store in the

GOOD TEMPLARS' BUILDING,

Four doors west of the Railroad, where he keeps a general assortment of

FAMILY GROCERIES,

Consisting of Spices, of all kinds, Tobacco, Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Rice, Flour, Cornmeal Oatmeal Buckwheat Flour, Hominy, Bacon, Cheese, and, in fact, everything usually found in a first-class Grocery Store. Also,

RIBBONS, LACES, VELVETS, CORSETS,

Ladies' Paper Collars and Cuffs, Men's Paper Collars, Neckties, etc. Also the

NEW ALBUM MATCH SAFE!

All of which is offered cheap for cash.

A liberal share of the public patronage respectfully solicited.

T. D. WILLIAMS.

Woodland, August 22, 1872. no23-3m

WM. PRICE, J. BENHAYON, J. LEVISON.

WM. PRICE & CO.,

IMPORTERS

AND

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Brandies, Wines and Liquors,

No. 44 K street, between Second and Third,

oc19] SACRAMENTO. [3m

VINEGAR BITTERS

Vinegar Bitters are not a vile Fancy Drink, made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors, doctored, spiced, and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the native roots and herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the Great Blood Purifier and a Life-giving Principle, a Perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition, enriching it, refreshing and invigorating both mind and body. They are easy of administration, prompt in their action, certain in their results, safe and reliable in all forms of disease.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain longun well, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. In these complaints it has no equal, and one bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that a marked improvement is soon perceptible.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing also the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs and in Bilious Diseases.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist: There is scarcely an individual on the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics, will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Typesetters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS twice a week.

Bilious, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to DR. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc., etc. In these as in all other constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters act on all these cases in a similar manner. By purifying the Blood they remove the cause, and by resolving away the effects of the inflammation (the tubercular deposits) the affected parts receive health, and a permanent cure is effected.

The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

The Aperient and mild Laxative properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are the best safe-guard in cases of eruptions and malignant fevers, their balsamic, healing, and soothing properties protect the humors of the fauces. Their Sedative properties allay pain in the nervous system, stomach, and bowels, either from inflammation, wind, colic, cramps, etc.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fore-armed.

Directions.—Take of the Bitters on going to bed at night from a half to one and one-half wine-glassfull. Eat good nourishing food, such as beef-steak, mutton chop, venison, roast beef, and vegetables, and take out-door exercise. They are composed of purely vegetable ingredients, and contain no spirit.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,

Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, Cal., & cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N.Y.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS & DEALERS.

se7-eomly

A. GRIGGS,

DEALER IN

FAMILY GROCERIES,

BUTTER, EGGS, CHICKENS,

—AND—

ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE, FRUITS, ETC.,

BANK BUILDING, Main St. Woodland.

I take this opportunity of thanking my patrons for past favors and to request a continuance of the same; also to state that I wish to deal on a cash or ready-pay principle, and will sell at the very lowest figures.

☞ All goods delivered within the Corporation free of charge.

Agent for the Home Shuttle Sewing Machine.

se7-3m

FURNITURE STORE

—AND—

Cabinet Shop

South side of Main street, next to the Woodland Market and opposite El Dorado Livery Stable,

WOODLAND.

ALL KINDS OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE

FURNITURE,

Spring Matresses, Lounges, &c., constantly on hand and fitted up to order.

COFFINS OF ALL KINDS AND SIZES furnished on short notice.

REPAIRING.—All kinds of Furniture neatly and cheaply repaired.

oc19-3m P. KRELLENBERG.

NEW PAINT SHOP.

W. S. SPENCE,

HOUSE, SIGN AND CARRIAGE PAINTER,

All kinds of Painting promptly and satisfactorily executed.

Shop in the rear of Dunphey's blacksmith and wagon shop, opposite Exchange Hotel, Woodland. oc12-3m

A. C. RUGGLES. T. B. REINDOLLAR.

RUGGLES & REINDOLLAR,

Dealers in all kinds of

Drugs,
Medicines,
Paints,
Oils,
Glass,
Brushes,
Perfumery,
BOOKS, STATIONERY, LAMPS,

And everything found in a

First-Class Drug Store.

Physicians' Prescriptions

ACCURATELY COMPOUNDED,

Day or night, by

T. B. REINDOLLAR,

APOTHECARY.

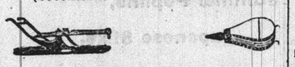
ONE DOOR WEST OF PORTER'S STORE, OPPOSITE THE COLLEGE.

oc26-3m **Woodland.**

C. H. GRAY. H. B. WOOD

GRAY & WOOD,

(SUCCESSORS TO GRAY & FREEMAN),



IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Agricultural Implements

MACHINERY,

HARDWARE

Wooden-Ware,

Paints and Oils,

MAIN STREET,

WOODLAND.

We are fully supplied with the Latest Improved Machinery and Agricultural Implements, which we will sell at

San Francisco Prices!

We would also call attention to our IRON and WOOD-WORKERS' TOOLS, and Stock in Trade, consisting of

Iron, Steel, Coal,
Springs, Axles, Bolts,
Nails, Locks,
Screws, Hinges, etc.

CASTINGS

FOR ALL KINDS OF MACHINERY!

CUTLERY,

IN EVERY STYLE!

Cordage,
Blasting-Powder,
Fuse, Amunition,
Wood and Willow-ware

In great variety

Our stock of PAINTERS' FINDINGS, is large and complete, consisting of

Paints,
Oils,
Brushes,
Window-Glass,
Etc., Etc., Etc.

The attention of Farmers, Mechanics and Builders is particularly called to our Stock, each line of which is complete, and will be sold at VERY LOW PRICES!

no8-3m GRAY & WOOD.

BRAZILIAN PEBBLE

SPECTACLES!

Made from Solid Rock and

CLEAR AS CRYSTAL.

TRY THEM!

They Have No Equal!

Sold and Guaranteed by

THOMAS HOUSEWORTH & CO.,

PRACTICAL OPTICIANS,

No. 9 Montgomery Street, Lick House Block, San Francisco.

☞ BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. ☜

Persons in the country can be suited with the BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES by forwarding one of their old glasses in a letter, or if they have never worn glasses, they will please state the fact, and age, health, etc. Ordinary glasses to suit all sights can be procured in the same manner oc5-3m

my25-1y

P. S. GLASSCOCK,

—DEALER IN—

Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery,

STATIONERY, ETC.,

—ALSO,—

Wholesale Dealer in Pure Liquors.

AGENT FOR THE

Liverpool & London & Globe

FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

Front St., Knight's Landing.

oc12-3m

ARCADE

RESTAURANT,

WOODLAND.

MEALS AT ALL HOURS COOKED TO ORDER.

M. FURNISS, late of the Capitol Hotel, has opened a Restaurant in the brick building ing opposite the College and one door East of Fryor's Harness Shop, where meals may be had at all hours.

REGULAR DINNER HOUR 12 O'CLOCK.

☞ Nice Sleeping Rooms have been fitted up—large, clean, airy and well ventilated. no23-3m

SELLING OFF!

CHEAP!

Retiring from Business!

A RARE CHANCE TO MAKE PURCHASES.

S. HYMAN'S

IS THE PLACE!

Store Opposite the Capital Hotel,

WOODLAND.

As I wish to retire from the mercantile business, I have determined to offer my

ENTIRE STOCK

OF

Dry Goods,
Clothing,
Hats, Caps,
Boots, Shoes,
Groceries,
Hardware, Etc.,

At Greatly Reduced Prices,

And invite the public to

Call and Examine my Goods.

To any person desirous of purchasing my Stock entire, with the privilege of Renting or Leasing the Store, a splendid opportunity is offered. The whole stock will be sold

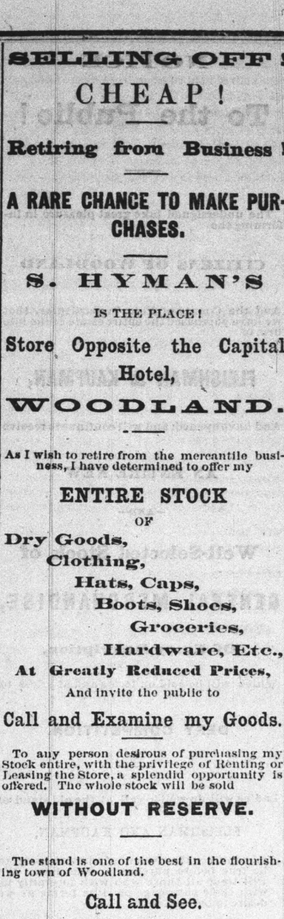
WITHOUT RESERVE.

The stand is one of the best in the flourishing town of Woodland.

Call and See.

S. HYMAN.

oc5-3m



MARTIN MYERS,

ap6-m10 **Agent at Woodland.**

C. D. MORIN,

At his Old Stand, Opposite the Bank of Woodland,

Is prepared to do all kinds of

PLUMBING, GAS-FITTING,

—AND—

METAL ROOFING,

And Manufacturer of

Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron Wares,

ALSO, DEALER IN

STOVES,

PUMPS,

Iron and Galvanized Pipes of all sizes.

AGENT FOR THE

Celebrated "Union Range."

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

Of all kinds in his line.

TOOLS FOR BORING WELLS

Can be had at my Store.

ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY Promptly attended to.

☞ SHOP ON MAIN STREET,

(Next to Gray and Wood's Hardware Store.)

no2-3m **C. D. MORIN.**

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Me. s14-1y

WINDOW GLASS, All Sizes, For sale at SIMPSON'S DRUG STORE.

PURE Land Oil, Chinese Nut Oil, Castor Oil, At E. BYNUM & CO'S.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES THE WORST PAINS

In from One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

It was the first and is

The Only Pain Remedy

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES,

no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER.
INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS,
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS.
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING,
PALPITATION OF THE HEART.
HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA,
CATARRH, INFLUENZA.
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM,
COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.

The application of the **Ready Relief** to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, WIND IN THE BOWELS, and all INTERNAL PAINS.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of **Radway's Ready Relief** with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

HEALTH! BEAUTY!!

STRONG AND PURE RICH BLOOD—INCREASE OF FLESH AND WEIGHT—CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION SECURED TO ALL.

DR. RADWAY'S

SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

HAS MADE THE MOST ASTONISHING CURES; SO QUICK, SO RAPID ARE THE CHANGES THE BODY UNDERGOES, UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE, THAT

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Every drop of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine, and other fluids and juices of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular disease, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumous Discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm, and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that is continually progressing, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood—and this the SARSAPARILLIAN will and does secure.

Not only does the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT excel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin diseases; but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney & Bladder Complaints,

Urinary, and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the Small of the Back and along the Loins. Price, $1.00.

WORMS.—The only known and sure Remedy for *Worms—Tin, Tape, etc.*

Tumor of 12 Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent.

BEVERLY, MASS., July 18, 1869.

DR. RADWAY:—I have had Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels. All the Doctors said "there was no help for it." I tried every thing that was recommended; but nothing helped me. I saw your Resolvent, and thought I would try it; but had no faith in it, because I had suffered for twelve years, and took six bottles of the Resolvent, and one box of Radway's Pills, and two bottles of your Ready Relief; and there is not a sign of tumor to be seen or felt, and I feel better, smarter, and larger than I have for twelve years. The worst tumor was in the left side of the bowels, over the groin. I write this to you for the benefit of others. You can publish it if you choose.

HANNAH P. KNAPP.

DR. RADWAY'S PERFECT PURGATIVE PILLS,

perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

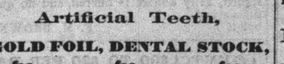
Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above-named disorders. Price, 25 cents per box. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

READ "FALSE AND TRUE." Send one letter-stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 87 Maiden Lane, New-York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

se7-1y

FURNITURE, FURNITURE!



The undersigned having bought out his partner, Mr. Brogan, in the Furniture trade, will carry on the business as usual

At the Old Stand on Main St.,

(OPPOSITE THE COLLEGE)

Where he will keep every description of

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE!

And Sell at the

LOWEST POSSIBLE RATES!

WOODLAND, June 8th, 1872. J. K. SMITH. se7-3m

J. H. BROGAN,

General Undertaker,

Having purchased the interest of Mr. Smith in this branch of the business, may be found at all times at the Furniture Store of J. K. SMITH.

Funerals Promptly Attended to,

—AND—

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

☞ He has the **FINEST OF HEARSES.**

WOODLAND, June 8th, 1872. J. H. BROGAN. se7-3m

The standard remedy for COUGHS, INFLUENZA, *Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Croup, Liver Complaint, Bronchitis, Bleeding of the Lungs*, and every affection of the Throat, Lungs and Chest, including CONSUMPTION.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY does not dry up a Cough, but loosens it, cleanses the lungs, and allays irritation, thus removing the cause of the complaint. None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS. Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Boston. Sold by REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO., San Francisco, and by dealers generally. se21-1y

H. C. KIRK & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils,

Artificial Teeth,

GOLD FOIL, DENTAL STOCK,

&c., &c., &c.,

No. **114 J** street, ...SACRAMENTO

oc12-3m

DR. CHAS. H. TOZER'S

MEDICAL INSTITUTE,

Northeast corner

JACKSON AND KEARNY STS.,

SAN FRANCISCO.

THE GREAT

Eradicator of Special complaints

—FORMERLY OF—

Lock Hospital, London,

Nine years in Sacramento, and the last ten years in San Francisco, has

Returned to Practice.

After devoting to the practice of his profession and the successful treatment of CHRONIC DISEASES

Forty Years of his Life,

He determined to retire from his profession and devote the remainder of his days to the quiet enjoyment of private life; but the constant applications from the suffering everywhere, calling him to their relief, finally determined him to visit once more the scene of his early triumphs, LOCK HOSPITAL, and to spend a year within its wards in familiarizing himself with all the

New Methods

of treatment in that celebrated institution and then devote a few more years of his life to the alleviation of suffering humanity. He is again located at his old office, corner of Jackson and Kearny streets, San Francisco, where for ten years previous, his practice as a SPECIALIST resulted in the cure of all cases brought under his care. The Doctor's motto is: "Honorable and successful treatment and moderate charges to all."

My Plan is Purely Vegetable,

Destroying the disease and purifying the blood, so that there is no danger of secondary symptoms.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia,

And diseases arising from the use of Mercury, such as pains in the shin-bones, swellings of the different joints of the body, running sores, etc., and impurities of the blood, cured in a short time by the use of my VEGETABLE MIXTURES, known only to myself.

Seminal Weakness.

Should you be afflicted with any of the following symptoms, such as Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Pains in the Head, Dimness of Vision, Nervousness and General Debility, Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas and Depression of Spirits, Evil Foreboding, Self-distrust, and aversion to society, consult Dr. Tozer at once, and he will restore you to perfect health.

My Monthly Restorative Pills

Were never known to fail in giving relief in the cases for which they were recommended, and are to be obtained only at my office. Price FIVE DOLLARS, with full directions on each box. Sent by mail or express.

To Correspondents.

Patients of either sex residing in any part of the country, however distant, who may desire the opinion and advice of DR. TOZER, can, by submiting a written statement of the case to the Doctor, receive all the attention and medicine necessary to effect a cure, without the necessity of a personal interview.

All letters strictly confidential, opened and answered by the Doctor himself.

Consultation, at the office or by letter, FREE.

DR. CHAS. H. TOZER,

Cor. Kearny and Jackson sts.

San Francisco.

ENTRANCE ON KEARNY ST. oc19-3m

THE

FLORENCE

Will sew everything needed in a family, from the heaviest to the lightest fabric.

IT DOES MORE WORK,
MORE KINDS OF WORK,
AND BETTER WORK,

Than any other machine.

If there is a Florence Sewing Machine within one thousand miles of San Francisco not working well and giving entire satisfaction, if I am informed of it, it will be attended to without expense of any kind to the owner.

SAMUEL HILL, Agent,

19 New Montgomery Street,

Grand Hotel Building, San Francisco.

Send for Circulars and samples of the work. Active Agents wanted in every place.

RUGGLES & MACHEFERT,

1yja20 **Agents at Woodland.**

TO THE UNFORTUNATE.

NEW REMEDIES! NEW REMEDIES!

DR. GIBBON'S DISPENSARY.

No. 632 Kearney Street, corner Commercial, San Francisco, established in 1854, for the treatment of Sexual and Seminal Diseases, Weakness, Impoteney, etc., etc. Skin diseases of years standing, and Ulcered Legs, etc., successfully treated.

DR. GIBBON

Has the pleasure of announcing that he has returned from visiting the principal hospitals of Europe, and has resumed practice at his Dispensary, 632 Kearney street, corner of Commercial, where his old patients and those requiring his services may find him.

The Doctor has spared neither time nor money in seeking out new remedies, and has returned with increased facilities for the alleviation of human suffering.

Produces with unerring certainty the following train of morbid symptoms, unless combatted by scientific medical measures, viz: Sallow countenance, dark spots under the eyes, pain in the head, ringing in the ears, noise like the rustling of leaves or rattling chariots, uneasiness about the loins, weakness of the limbs, confused vision, blunted intellect, loss of confidence, diffidence in approaching strangers, a dislike to form new acquaintances, a disposition to shun society, loss of memory, pimples and various eruptions about the face, hectic flushes, furred tongue, foeted breath, coughs, consumption, night sweats, monomania and frequently insanity. If relief be not obtained, you should apply immediately, either in person or by letter, and have a cure effected by his new and scientific mode of treating this disease, which never fails of effecting a quick and radical cure.

Persons at a distance may be

THE YOLO DEMOCRAT.

SUPPLEMENT.

VOL. 6. WOODLAND, YOLO CO., CAL., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1872. NO. 3.

Defeat.

He took her hand, and looked at her,
No sound did that deep stillness stir;
Even the weary, wandering rain
Had ceased to beat upon the pane;
Only about the perfect mouth
A sigh more faint than the faint south
Hovered a moment's space, and then
Died into nothingness again.

The words he spoke were brief and slow—
What could he say, she did not know:
What pulse of that impetuous soul
But owned her calm, serene control?
No need for him to test her heart
With cunning fence of verbal art;
Only to ask and wait her will,
And, winning, losing, love her still.

Perhaps she wavered—ay, perhaps
The shadow of the cloud that wraps
The future from our questioning gaze
Let in some glimpse of after-days,
Some hint of all she might possess
In that true spiri 's tenderness,
If but her weaker life might move
Unto the music of his love.

Perhaps! who knows? He only knew
The large gray eyes were dim with dew;
Saw only on the mouth's sweet bloom
The shadow of reluctant doom;
Felt only one sad, gentle word—
And then through that deep stillness heard
Once more the weary, wandering rain
Beat dull against the window-pane.

BARTON GRAY, *Appletons Journal.*

Legend of the Montecito Grape-Vine.

Nestled between the cloud-capped mountains and the sea, in the sunny regions of southern California, lies the beautiful town of Santa Barbara. Here, through the long winter months, the air is mild and balmy, and the hills are rich with verdure. Pepper and acacia-trees mingle the grace of their perennial foliage with that of the sturdy live oak and the dark leaved olive, all the year round; while flowers, both wild and cultivated, bloom in unbounded profusion.

Santa Barbara claims to be one of the most favored spots on the globe for healthfulness, the geniality of its climate, and the beauty and productiveness of its semi-tropical vegetation. Differing from the Neapolitans, the Santa Barbarans say, "See Santa Barbara and live?"

About four miles from the town, in the valley of Montecito, grows the now famous grape-vine, one of the wonders for the tourist in southern California. It is the largest on record. It measures four feet four inches in circumference at the ground, forty-one inches two feet from the ground, and rises eight feet before branching out; then spreading with extreme luxuriance, its branches cover more than five thousand square feet, and are supported by fifty-two trellises. The largest branch is thirty inches in circumference, and, were it not for rigid pruning, the branches would extend indefinitely in every direction. It is of the Mission variety and exceedingly prolific, producing annually from five to six tons of grapes, which hang in massive clusters beneath the trellises, the effect of which, in the mellow autumn-time, excites admiration and wonder. It is claimed that it has produced 7,000 bunches of grapes, varying from one to four pounds in weight each. A bean was put into a vase for each bunch plucked, until the beans numbered 7,000. It grows on a sunny slope of the foot-hills, commanding a fine view of the rugged mountains in one direction, and in the other the lovely Montecito Valley, with glimpses of the blue Pacific. The vine is irrigated by waters from the hot springs a few miles distant; and the country about the vine is very beautiful and Mexican in its natural and artificial surroundings.

There is a tradition connected with the origin of this vine we wish to record. Seventy years ago, during the occupancy of the Mission Fathers, there lived in the vicinity of Los Angeles a beautiful young Spanish girl. Nearly all Spanish girls, while in the bloom and freshness of youth, possess more or less of their national cast of beauty; but the Senorita Marcellina had, from childhood, been the acknowledged queen among the maidens of her native place. Her complexion, tinged with the warm, brunette hue of her race, was clear and bright with the rich tint of health. Her wealth of black hair fell in rippling waves far below her waist; and her large, dark eyes were fringed with silken lashes that matched the exquisite penciling of the arched brows above them. Her parents, though belonging to the better class of Spanish, had become poor, through extravagance and mismanagement, and had formed the project of bettering their fortunes by wedding their lovely daughter to some wealthy Don.

The lovely Marcellina did not lack for admirers nor ardent lovers, and among them all, Senor Carlos de Domingues was the favorite and the accepted suitor. He was handsome, tall, and manly, but alas! without fortune, and socially not the equal of Marcellina. As may be supposed, his suit met with no encouragement from the Don and Dona Felix; and they, finding the attachment between the young people was becoming stronger than accorded with their plans for their daughter, resolved to remove to Santa Barbara—a mission some hundred miles north—where resided many wealthy families, among whom they doubted not an alliance would be formed suitable in fortune and position.

The announcement of their contemplated removal struck dismay to the hearts of Marcellina and Carlos; but the latter, receiving courage from desperation, presented his suit to the parents. As was anticipated, it was scornfully rejected, and further intercourse sternly forbidden. The lovers were, however, too ardent to be separated thus, and, through the medium of an old Indian nurse, who was devotedly attached to the girl, they obtained one interview before parting.

In the early twilight, Marcellina stole out to an olive orchard, surrounded by an *adobe* wall, which lay back of the paternal mansion. Here she stood, waiting with throbbing heart the arrival of her lover, while her nurse kept watch on the other side of the wall, ready to give the alarm, by a signal agreed upon, should any one approach from the house. Already the shadows lay dark beneath the thick, low branches of the olive-trees and at every rustle and sound the fair transgressor started and trembled. Suddenly a tall figure sprang over the wall and crept stealthily along in its shadow, till he came close to where the waiting maiden stood. "Carlos," she cried, holding out her trembling hands. "Is it you, Marcellina? Ah, poor little one, how she trembles! They are very cruel, darling, but we will not be separated. They shall not take you from me, my precious one."

And then he spoke long, low, and rapidly in the beautiful Spanish language—so exquisitely fitted for expressions of tenderness and endearment—telling her, that, as her parents objected to their union on the ground of his poverty, he had determined to win wealth; that an old Indian, bound to him by ties of gratitude, possessed knowledge of a rich mine far away among the mountains, and to which he had promised to guide him and his company; and, by courage and skill, he would soon return to claim her hand from her ambitious, avaricious parents.

"Remain true to me, Lina, and resist their scheming. Wait for me but two years, my darling, and if, at the end of that time, you do not hear of me, know that I have perished in the attempt to win you."

He then gave her a cutting from a grape-vine, telling her to carry it to her new home and plant it, keeping it as a reminder of him, and that while it lived and flourished, she might know he loved her and was true to her. The cutting was in the form of a riding-whip, and as such she was to carry it, for her journey was to be performed on horseback.

Vowing eternal fidelity, the lovers parted, and, the next morning, Don and Dona Feliz, with their daughter and attendants, started on their journey; while Carlos & Co., with their Indian guide, wended their way, full of hope and confidence, over the mountain-trail.

Marcellina, as may be supposed, made little use of her grape-vine switch to urge her mu-tang along the weary way between Los Angeles and Santa Barbara. Arriving at their destination—four miles from the Mission of Santa Barbara—her first act was to plant the cutting upon the hill side, with many tears and prayers to the Virgin for the success and safety of her lover.

The vine grew and flourished with wonderful luxuriance, and gladdened the heart of the waiting maiden, who could hardly have borne the burden of anxiety and suspense without its silent encouragement; for the Don and Dona had found, as they thought, a suitable companion for their daughter, in a Spaniard of reputed great wealth, who promised them a liberal compensation for her hand. He was short, of good circumference, and grizzled with years, but to counterbalance these defects in a lover, his fingers and shirt-front shone with gems. Marcellina's violent opposition, however, while it did not move them to renounce their purpose, induced them to postpone the marriage, in the hope that she would forget her former love, and become more reconciled to their will.

In the interval thus granted, the time for the return of Carlos would expire; and Marcellina prayed daily for the arrival of her betrothed, with the fortune that was to find him favor in the eyes of her parents. The two years were rapidly drawing to a close, and yet no sign or token had come, save what she found in the vigorous growth of her cherished vine. At length her parents, pressed with poverty and weary of the prolonged indulgence to what they considered an idle fancy, fixed the day for the wedding with the suitor of their choice, whose only recommendation was his wealth.

The eve of Marcellina's wedding-day was the second anniversary of the parting in the olive-grove, when Carlos told her that if he did not return or send her word within two years, she might know he was dead. She had crept away from the scene of busy preparation within her home, and, hiding herself beneath the shadow of her beloved vine, which was now large enough to shelter her from casual observation in the uncertain gloaming—she sobbed and wept, calling upon the Virgin, in hopeless anguish, to take her away to the spirit world, where she believed Carlos to be.

Approaching footsteps arrested her attention. She started guiltily and attempted to hide her tears, for she dared not let her parents know she still mourned her absent lover.

"Lina—Lina!" greeted her ears in a familiar voice, and stayed her flight. Tremblingly she awaited the near approach of the intruder, when, with one wild, joyous cry of "Carlos!" she dropped into his arms, her beautiful head pressed close to his throbbing heart.

It was, indeed, Carlos, returned at last, faithful to his promise, bringing with him a fortune at least equal to that of her aged and detested suitor.

Carlos, with faith in his love and confidence in his ultimate success, followed the Indian across the Coast Range into the heart of the Sierras, where he proved the honesty of his guide and the truth of his promises by the marvelous deposits of gold to which he led them. Two years sufficed to gain the fortunes for which they so earnestly sought and strove.

All other things being equal, the Don and Dona consented that their daughter should choose between the suitors, and the next day, instead of being led to the altar a wretched sacrifice to their ambition and avarice, she went as the willing and happy bride of her adoring Carlos.

Years passed away; Don and Dona Feliz died, and reverses deprived Carlos of his wealth. But strange to say, the faithful vine, once a token of fidelity between the lovers, now became their means of support; for so prolific had it become, and so little did the indolent Spanish about them turn their attention to the culture of the grape, that its fruit brought them an income sufficient for their maintenance.

About twelve years ago a second vine sprang up near the original one, and grew rapidly, until now it nearly equals it in size. A large dancing-floor was erected beneath the shadow of the vine, and here the Spanish youths and maidens united in the merry dance on Sabbath evenings, according to their national custom.

Carlos and Marcellina died at a good old age, leaving behind them three hundred lineal descendants, and the big grape-vine, which will keep green their memory and the story of their love and faithfulness, long after children and grandchildren cease to tell the story.

Hundreds of tourists annually visit the place, and wonder while they gaze upon its vast proportions, and listen to the accounts of its marvelous productiveness.

Yet, to me, the heart-history of which it is a living memento is its greatest charm; and I love to dream, while standing beneath its spreading branches, and gazing far out upon the broad, blue Pacific, whose waters sparkle in the distance, of the true-hearted Spanish maiden who planted it in the faith which springs from an immortal love, and who watered it with her tears.

Mothers and Their Children.

Any one who passes an entire Summer at an American watering place must, I think, find abundant matter for moralizing over the endless topic—"What are our women coming to?" Such frivolity, such neglect of children as I have seen here, and so much gossip and ill speaking among those whose position and education should place them above such vulgarity—it is most saddening.

Among the hundreds of mothers whom I have met here this summer, it would not be an exaggeration to say that I could count upon my fingers those who seemed to take any especial interest in their children, or to have the slightest idea of giving them moral training. The children, abandoned entirely to the care of Irish and German nurses of the most ignorant classes, have run wild, occupying the parlors during the day, and often till ten o'clock at night, they rush about screaming and stamping, dragging little wagons and locomotives, fresh from the gravel and mud of out-doors, over the carpets, and usually coming to blows before the game is over. The mothers meantime sit about in easy chairs, encircled by admiring cavaliers (for "married flirts" have been numerous here this summer), or absorbed in novels, never making the slightest effort to correct the bad manners or the very vulgar and ungrammatical English that their children use.

Little boys enter the dining room at full gallop, never removing their hats, and frequently carrying their toys to the table. There the scene becomes frightful, especially upon "ice cream days." The bill of fare is shouted from one child to another, the dinner is consumed in a boa constrictor fashion, with accompaniments of screams if the supply of dessert is limited, and then a rush for the parlor ensues.

Some of the ladies here are really too weak in character to control their children were they so inclined, but others are very intellectual, and even have aspirations for the lecture room. I have often thought, with the anti-suffrage people, that if these ladies would give their attention to taming their riotous children, it would be of greater use to our nation than though they mounted the rostrum.

But if the children are fearful, much cannot be said for the good manners and breeding of many of the parents, although they do live in spacious brown stone fronts and claim to belong to our best society. To illustrate this assertion I will relate a little scene that was enacted in the drawing room yesterday.

We have had here this Summer a number of musical people, not only professional artists, but also fine amateurs, and it has been their habit to arrange daily musical matinees of an hour or two immediately after breakfast, as the parlors are then more free from infant invasion than at any other hour of the day. Yesterday two young ladies well known in New York for their artistic accomplishments opened the piano and commenced to play. Upon hearing them prelude, a number of ladies clustered about the instrument, remarking that they were "*so* fond of music!" With a pleased smile the young musicians struck the first grave notes of the "Tannhauser" overture, thinking that they had an appreciative audience, especially as they knew that these ladies themselves had some skill in music. Idle thought; they had hardly completed the first puge ere the listeners commenced to gossip in loud tones and *temps vivace*. In vain did the young girls put down the *forte* pedal, and with all the strength of their skillful fingers endeavor to drown the discordant voices. The conversation continued, *sempre crescendo*, until, the music ceasing, the ladies were discovered to be upon a perfect scream. Now, there is no reason why any one who does not care for music should be compelled to listen; but when there were three parlors I cannot see why these ladies should choose the spot nearest the piano to carry on their conversation. Now for the *denouement*. No sooner was the overture completed than the ladies burst into a chorus of "How charming! Do play again, young ladies!" A polite refusal was given to this rude request—rude, considering their conduct of a few minutes past. Turning to their mother, the admirers of music then appealed to her: "Do urge your daughters to give us another of their beautiful duets. Why do they cease so soon?" Drawing up her stately figure, Mrs. —— replied with cold dignity. "No, Madam, I cannot ask them to play again; my daughters have studied music to seriously to use their talents merely too enliven conversation."

I mentioned that the mothers of these lawless children were partial to novel reading. I have taken some pains to ascertain the precise grade of literature most affected by them, and regret to say that it is generally of the most trashy description. This would not be surprising were not the ladies, as said before, wives of some of our well-known New York citizens; women who have had the advantage of a thorough education in our best schools and academies. Why their minds were not sufficiently strengthened by a severe course of study to give them a taste for something higher than the most sensational American novels, I can not imagine. That they are fond of reading, no one can doubt, for they pass long Summer mornings upon the piazzas, with their eyes following the fascinating pages devoted to fearful perils and hair-breadth escapes; the rich hero always a villain, and the poor one, the possessor of all the cardinal virtues. If these women only knew how many delightful historical and biographical works exist—not dry text books, but volumes written with all the charm of a romance, they might, perhaps, be induced to turn their attention to a more improving class of literature. What could be more fascinating than the pages of our incomparable Prescott and Irving? Surely there are incidents and adventures to be found in the "Life of Columbus" sufficient to gratify the most extravagant taste for excitement.

Then to those who have visited Paris, and are interested in the fallen Napoleonic dynasty, the memoirs of the Duchess D'Abrantes, or as the book is called in the translation, "Napoleon and his Court," cannot but be interesting. Surely there is sensation enough in tracing the rise and fall of that extraordinary man—a three volume novel is tame in comparison with the first Napoleon's career. The Duchess does not forget the details so dear to women of court *fetes* and toilettes, her own marriage trousseau, etc., but describes them with true French vivacity and charm; and then the reflection that this fascinating volume is an "ower true tale" cannot but add to the interest.

I could mention dozens of books that I would like to recommend to my American sisters, but I must modestly make room for others far wiser than myself. But let me say in parting that if the novels must be read, why select those in which there is neither style nor any practical idea? If our American mothers would read those British novels that are devoted to education, they might, perhaps, learn some hints for the civilization of their own offspring. Miss Yonge's model children are not of the saint-like order who die early, but are thoroughly healthy; naughty, of course, on occasion, else they would not be human, but a naughtiness of which they soon repent. They are trained and educated to the highest degree, both physically and mentally, and are in all respects very different from the little wild-cats who range the parlors of the Laurel House. *Extract from correspondence of N. Y. Evening Mail.*

Jupiter—Is it a Miniature Sun?

Heat is the only form of force which could account for the formation of the enormous masses of cloud suspended in the atmosphere of Jupiter. And it seems difficult to conceive that the clouds could be maintained at a great height above the real surface of the planet unless that surface were intensely hot—as hot, perhaps, as red hot iron. If we supposed this to be the case we should find at once an explanation of the ruddy aspect of the dark belts. Nor would the change of the great equatorial belt from white to red imply more than that, owing to some unknown cause, clouds had not formed during the last two years over the planet's equatorial zone, or, having formed, had been dispersed in some way. We need not even imagine a complete dispersion, since the best telescopes, and notably Mr. Buckingham's fine twenty-one-inch refractor, have shown always a multitude of minute cloud-like objects over the ruddy equatorial zone.

But the idea of a red-hot planet, or of a planet partially red-hot, will appear at a first view too *bizarre* to be entertained even for a moment. We have been so accustomed to regard Jupiter and Saturn as other worlds, that the mind is disposed to reject the conception that they can be so intensely heated as to be utterly unfit to be the abode of living creatures.

This unwillingness to accept startling ideas is not to be altogether reprehended, since it prevents the mind from forming rash and baseless speculations. Yet we must not suffer this mental habitude, excellent though it may be in its proper place, to interfere with the admission of conclusions which seem based on trustworthy evidence. Let us then inquire whether the startling hypothesis to which we have been led by the study of observed facts may not be found to be in agreement with other facts not yet noted.

It will be obvious that, if the real globe of Jupiter is thus intensely heated, a portion of the planet's light must be inherent. Therefore we might expect that the planet would shine somewhat more brightly than a globe of equal size and similarly placed, shining merely by reflecting the sun's light. Now, two series of good observations have been made upon the luminosity of Jupiter. One was made by the late Prof. Bond, of America, the other by Dr. Zollner, of Germany. According to the former, Jupiter shines more brightly than he would if he reflected the whole of the light falling upon him. According to the latter, and more trustworthy series, Jupiter does not indeed shine quite so brightly as Prof. Bond supposed; but the planet yet shines three times as brightly as a globe of equal size would shine, if similarly placed, but constituted like Mars, and four times as brightly as such a globe would shine if constituted like our moon. Jupiter shines in fact very nearly as brightly as though he were constituted like one of our terrestrial clouds.

This result is highly significant. If Jupiter showed no belts and shone with a pure white color, we could explain it at once by simply regarding Jupiter as wholly cloud-covered or snow-covered—for snow and cloud shine with nearly equal luster when similarly illuminated. But the great dark belts which occupy so large a proportion of the planet's disc altogether negative this supposition. We seem compelled to believe that some considerable portion of the planet's lustre is inherent.

And, after all, let us remember that the theory that Jupiter is an intensely heated globe—a theory to which we have been led by the consideration of many observed facts, and which in its turn suggests very satisfactory explanations of other observed facts—would merely show that, as Jupiter and Saturn hold an intermediate position between the sun and the minor planets in respect of size, so those giant orbs hold a corresponding position in respect of inherent heat. Roughly speaking the earth is 8,000 miles, the sun 840,000 miles in diameter, and Jupiter, with his diameter of 82,000 miles, comes midway between these orbs. Now, the sun is at a white heat, and the earth gives out only what is called obscure heat, and if Jupiter's globe is at red heat, he again comes midway between the sun and the earth.

We should be led by the theory here maintained to regard the major planets which travel outside the zone of asteroids as in a sense secondary suns. So viewed, they could not be regarded as orbs fit for the support of living creatures. Yet, as each of them is a center of a scheme of dependent worlds, of dimensions large enough to supply room for many millions of living creatures, we should not merely find a *raison d'etre* for the outer planets, but we should be better able to explain their purpose in the scheme of creation than on any theory hitherto put forward respecting them. Jupiter, as an abode of life, is a source of wonder and perplexity, and his satellites seem scarcely to serve any useful purpose. He appears as a bleak and desolate dwelling place, and they together supply him with scarcely a twentieth part of the light which we receive from our moon at full. But regarding Jupiter as a miniature sun, not indeed possessing any large degree of inherent luster, but emitting a considerable quantity of heat, we recognize in him the fitting ruler of a scheme of subordinate orbs, whose inhabitants would require the heat which he affords to eke out the small supply which they receive directly from the sun.

DROP DUMPLINGS.—Three eggs; six tablespoonfuls sour cream; a little salt; flour enough to make a very stiff batter—make excellent drop dumplings.

ANECDOTES.

"CONSIDER ME SMITH.—A good story is told of old Dr. Caldwell, formerly of the University of North Carolina.

The Doctor was a small man, and lean, but as hard and angular as the most irregular of pine knots.

He looked as though he might be tough, but he did not seem strong. Nevertheless he was among the knowing ones reputed to be agile "as a cat," and in addition was by no means deficient in a knowledge of the "manly art." Well, in the freshman class of a certain year was a burly, beefy mountaineer of eighteen or nineteen. This genius conceived a great contempt for old Bolus's physical dimensions, and his soul was horrified that one so deficient in muscle should be so potential in his rule.

Poor Jones, that is what we'll call him, had no idea of moral force. At any rate, he was not inclined to knock under and be controlled despotically by a man he imagined he could tie or whip. At length he determined to give the old gentleman a genteel private thrashing, some night, in the College Campus, pretending to mistake him for some fellow student.

Shortly after, on a dark and rainy night, Jones met the Doctor crossing the Campus. Walking up to him, abruptly—

"Halloo, Smith! you rascal, is this you?"

And with that he struck the old gentleman a blow on the side of the face that nearly felled him.

Old Bolus said nothing, but squared himself, and at they went. Jones's youth, weight, and muscle made him an "ugly customer," but after a round or two the doctor's science began to tell, and in a short time he had knocked his antagonist down, and was astraddle of his chest, with one hand on his throat and the other dealing vigorous cuffs on the side of the head.

"Ah! stop; I beg pardon, Doctor, Doctor Caldwell—a mistake—for Heaven's sake, Doctor!" he groaned. "I really thought it was Smith!"

The Doctor replied with a word and a blow alternately.

"It makes no difference: for all present purposes, consider me Smith!"

And it is said that old Bolus gave Jones such a pounding that he never made another mistake as to personal identity.

A DISCREET HIGHLANDER.—The Duke of Athol having one day, at Blair-Athol, entertained a large party at dinner, produced in the evening many curious and interesting family relics for their inspection, among them a small watch which had belonged to Charles Stuart, and been given by him to one of the duke's ancestors. When the company were on the point of departing, the watch was suddenly missed, and was searched for in vain upon the table and about the apartments. The duke was exceedingly vexed, and declared that, of all the articles he had exhibited, the lost watch was the one that he most valued. The guests naturally became exceedingly uncomfortable, and eyed each other suspiciously. No person was present, however, who could possibly be suspected, and courtesy forbade any stronger step than the marked expression of the noble host's extreme annoyance and distress. Each departed to his home in an exceedingly unenviable state of mind, and the mysterious disappearance of the royal relic was a subject of discussion for several months in society. A year afterward, the duke, being again at Blair-Athol, was dressing for dinner, and in the breast-pocket of a coat which his valet had handed to him, felt something which proved to be the missing watch. "Why, ——!" exclaimed his grace, addressing his man by his name, "here's the watch we hunted everywhere in vain for!" "Yes, sir," replied the man, gravely; "I saw your grace put it in your pocket." "You saw me put it in my pocket, and never mentioned it! Why didn't you speak at once, and prevent all that trouble and unpleasant feeling?" "I didna ken what might ha'e been your grace's intentions," was the reply of the faithful and discreet Highlander, who saw everything, but said nothing, unless he were directly interrogated.—*Appleton's Journal.*

SPEAKING TO THE DEACON.—Three-quarters of a century ago, perhaps, two prominent members of the First Parish Church of Y. had so grievous a falling out that they ceased to be on speaking terms with each other. A peace-loving brother, meeting one of them on a certain occasion, remonstrated with him on such a condition of affairs.

"It don't 'pear to me to be right, Brother W., that you can't speak to the deacon. It ain't Christian like."

"Well," returned the other, meditatively, "I don't know but I will speak to him the next time I see him."

Shortly after, meeting the said deacon, who, by the way, was a man of exceedingly dark complexion, Brother W. thus accosted him:

"Good morning, deacon. Seems to me you look blacker than ever."

Concerning the harmony that doubtless followed fast upon so conciliatory a speech, the years, unfortunately, have brought to us no record.

HOW TO GO QUICKER.—Yarmouth, Me., once boasted of a citizen who used to "calculate" in this way:

"Now I reckon my little nag can take me inter Portland in jest two hours; and if I want to go any quicker, why I jess start a *leetle airlier*."—*Portland Transcript.*

COULD NOT TRUST HIMSELF.—A native of Fribourg presented himself a few days ago at the window of the post-office at Lausanne, and asked for an order for one hundred franks. The clerk asked:

"Who is your sender?"

"Jacques Mathieu."

"What is the name of the payee?"

"Jacques Mathieu, poste restante at Estavayer."

"Is he your brother."

"No, it is myself."

"Do you mean to say that you are sending a post-office order to yourself at Estavayer?"

"Yes, I am going there."

"But why can't you take it yourself?"

"Ah! there it is," said the simple fellow. "You see I know myself; and if I were to take the money with me, the probability is that it would never reach Estavayer, while by sending it through the post-office I shall be sure to find it on my arrival, where I shall require it."

There are many like him in that they are not true to self trust, but few are honest enough to admit it.

IN GENERAL.

Ladies out shopping complain that it is impossible to find a pleasant, unextravagant lunching place in New York.

A Kansas paper has the following: "The gentleman who lost his false teeth while chasing a poor widow woman's chickens, can have them by calling at this office and paying charges."

The tin mines of New South Wales are considered more valuable than the gold fields. In 1871, the exports of gold, tin, and copper combined reached $60,000,000.

All the slate pencils made in the United States are made in Vermont. The sales amount to from fifteen to eighteen millions per year.

An enterprising Delaware peach-grower has sent a present of choice peaches to Queen Victoria. He is now watching every express for a gold snuff-box, or some equally graceful and remunerative token.

Mont Blanc has been successfully ascended by three English young ladies named Murray, aged respectively 21, 17, and 14. The youngest of the party, a girl of 12, had to relinquish the attempt.

M. Lidot, a Frenchman, has invented a machine for stopping runaway horses instantly. Electricity, at the control of the driver, is the means employed. The horse is violently shocked, and so much surprised that he instantly comes to a halt.

A Utica man has invented a traveling trunk with this improvement: Taking hold of the handle and lifting one end from the floor, a sharp pull draws out a hand bar, similar to those by which a hand-cart is drawn or propelled, and at the same time two strong wheels drop beneath. The trunk is at once a box on wheels, and the traveler can draw it away independent of porters or expressmen.

It is related of John Wesley that, preaching to an audience of courtiers and noblemen, he used the "generation of vipers" text, and flung denunciation right and left. "That sermon should have been preached at Newgate," said a displeased courtier to Wesley, on passing out. "No," said the fearless apostle, "my text *there* would have been, 'Behold the Lamb of God that taketh away the sin of the world!'"

The town of Sterling, Ill., has hit upon an excellent temperance measure. It has passed an ordinance providing that if the windows or doors of drinking saloons shall be obscured by means of screens, paint or other devices to conceal what is going on within, the proprietor shall be liable to a fine of from five to twenty dollars. To fight darkness with light is wise generalship, and the idea is one which, if it can be carried out, will serve an excellent purpose.

At this time London has a population of very nearly three millions, in which moral statisticians reckon 16,000 children trained to crime; 50,000 persons live by constant thieving; 25,000 beggars; and 150,000 men and women who live by other disgraceful means. The estimate is about one in six who prey upon society in some form of vileness; and the statistics show that one person in every six dies in some public institution of charity or correction.

THE TIME TO ADVERTISE.—The dull season, as it is called, is the best time for remunerative advertising. When people have most leisure, they read most at the watering places and numerous summer resorts, where tourists are congregated. No merchant who takes advantage of his opportunity will fail to send his circular; or, if he depends upon newspapers mainly, he will not pass by the quiet dullness of summer without keeping his business constantly before the people who have deserted the town for more congenial life in the open country.

It pays to advertise judiciously—it pays to advertise if the truth is told. It don't pay to *stop* advertising All you have spent is wasted, if by your neglect to keep the public acquainted with advantages you can offer, they discover the usual enterprise wanting at any time for any reason in the management of your business.

"What's the matter with A, B, C & Co., they don't advertise any more. Guess they are played," said a friend of ours, not long since. Well, sure enough, when we had our attention called to the fact, it did appear so to us, and it was not long before we read among the items of the day, "We regret to announce the temporary suspension of the well-known firm of A, B, C & Co. Liabilities and assets not yet ascertained," etc. "By a throat latch" wins the race. Keep a little a-head; don't *get tired*, for it is just here the applause is against you, and once the popular current sets in adversely, you may "throw up the sponge," for you are no longer counted among the probable winners of the race! Intelligent, persistent effort; truthful advertising in season and out of season, fair dealing, small profits, one price strictly adhered to, and the terms C. O. D. to all, will surely result in success to a retail establishment.—*Baldwin's Monthly.*

HUMAN SKILL.—Two curious needles are owned respectively by the King of Prussia and the Queen of England. The first was manufactured in the presence of its present owner, the King of Prussia, while he was visiting a needle manufactory in his Kingdom, in order to see what machinery, combined with the human hand, could produce. He was shown a number of superfine needles, thousands of which together did not weigh half an ounce, and marvelled how such minute articles could be pierced with an eye. But he was to see that in this respect even something still finer and more perfect could be created. The borer—that is, the workman whose business it is to bore the eye in the needle—asked for a hair from the monarch's head. It was readily given, and with a smile. He placed it at once under the boring machine, and then handed the singular needle to the astonished king. The second curious needle, now in possession of Queen Victoria, was made at the celebrated needle factory at Bedditch, and represents the column of Trojan in miniature. This well-known Roman column is adorned with numerous scenes, in sculpture, which will immortalize Trojan's heroic actions in war. On this diminutive needle, scenes in the life of Queen Victoria are represented in relief, but so finely cut, and so small, that it requires a magnifying glass to see them. The Victoria needle, moreover, can be opened. It contains a number of smaller needles which are equally adorned with scenes in relief.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

RUNNING UPSTAIRS.—It is frequently of advantage to others, besides politicians, to know which way the wind blows; domestically it is of considerable practical importance, when a walk or ride is contemplated. In this case Paterfamilias can run up to the top of the house with his mouth shut, taking two or three stairs at a stride, the result being, that when he reaches the roof, there will be an instinctive desire to draw a long breath, and forcibly too; this sends the air to the remotest branches of the windpipe and to the air cells, distending them to their fullest capacity. Such running from cellar to roof, involving the climbing of several pairs of stairs, would very greatly promote lung development, and would ward off consumption from multitudes of the narrow-chested and sedentary. Such a feat performed at three regular times every day, together with some pumping operation, would cause a physical development of the chest in a few weeks, or months at most, which actual measurement would mathematically demonstrate. Having the advantage over gymnasiums and out-door rides or walks, in that they can be attended to every day, rain or shine, cold or hot, and without costing any money, it is to be hoped that many an invalid and sedentary reader will note the suggestion and practise upon it.

DRIED FLOWERS.—Harper's Bazar says that there are many of our brilliant colored flowers, such as dahlias, pansies, pinks, geraniums, sweet william, carnations, gladioli, etc., which may be preserved so as to retain their colors and look well for years. White flowers will not answer well for this purpose, nor any very succulent plants, as hyacinths or cactuses. Take half shallow dishes of sufficient depth to allow of covering the plants an inch deep with sand. Get the common white sand, such as is used for scouring purposes; cover the bottom of the dish itself with a layer of the sand, about an inch deep, and then lay in the flowers with their stems downward, holding them firmly in place while you sprinkle more sand over them, until all the interstices between the petals are completely filled and the whole flower buried out of sight.

A broad dish will accommodate quite a number, allowing sufficient sand between. Set the dish in a dry, warm place, where they will dry gradually, and at the end of a week pour off the sand and examine them. If there is any moisture in the sand, it must be dried before using again, or fresh sand may be poured over them in the same manner as before. Some flowers require weeks to dry perfectly, while others will become sufficiently so to put away in a week or ten days. By this simple process, flowers, ferns, etc., are preserved in their natural shape as well as in their natural colors, which is far better than to press them in books. When arranged in groups and mounted on a card, or in little straw baskets, they may be placed in deep frames under glass.

DANGEROUS HABITS.—Multitudes of women lose health and life every year, in one of two ways; by busying themselves in a warm kitchen until weary, and then throwing themselves on a bed or sofa, without covering, and perhaps in a room without fire; or by removing the outer clothing, and perhaps changing the the dress for a more common one, as soon as they enter the house after a walk or a shopping. The rule should be invariable, to go at once to a warm room and keep on all the clothing at least for five or ten minutes, until the forehead is perfectly dry. In all weathers, if you have to walk and ride on any occasion, do the riding first.

SIMPLE MODE OF PURIFYING WATER.—It is not so generally known as it ought to be, that pounded alum possesses the property of purifying water. A tablespoonful of pulverized alum sprinkled into a hogshead of water (the water stirred at the same time) will, after a few hours, by precipitating to the bottom the impure particles, so purify it, that it will be found to possess nearly the freshness and clearness of the finest spring water. A pailful, containing four gallons, may be purified by a single tea-spoonful of alum.

INDIAN PUDDING.—Boil one quart of milk, stir in one pint of indian meal, two cups of molasses, or one of sugar and one of molasses. Peel and chop into small pieces one dozed medium-sized sweet apples, two tablespoonfuls of well-cleaned and picked suet chopped fine, and bake with a steady heat three hours.

An excellent cake can be made as follows:—Three eggs; one cup sugar; one cup sour cream; beat all together till light; add one teaspoonful soda, one teaspoonful extract; about two and a half cups flour.

BOILED PUDDING.—Four eggs; one quart sweet milk; half a pint sour cream; one teaspoonful soda; little salt; flour enough to make a stiff batter—makes an excellent boiled or steamed pudding.

The same recipe, with a less quantity of flour, makes very good waffles or wheat griddle cakes.

SODA CAKES.—Take one quart of flour, one teaspoonful of soda, and one of cream-of-tartar, dissolved in hot water; one teaspoonful of lard and one of butter, rubbed into the flour; a little salt, mix soft with sour or buttermilk, and cut with a tin in round cakes; bake in a quick oven. These are very nice for tea.

TO DRIVE AWAY BED BUGS.—An exchange gives the following as a sure way to drive bed bugs from old beds: Take green tomato vines, put them in a basin or tray, pound them to pieces as fine as possible, then stain the bedstead, which they inhabit, with the juice, fill the crevices with pieces of vines, and lay the leaves under the ends of the slats. If this is practiced twice a year not a bug will remain in the bedstead.

TYPHOID FEVER.—In regard to the actual cost in money of the negligence exhibited in the prevention of typhoid fever in Great Britain, the London *Times* makes the following curious calculation: "If we suppose," it says, "that its victims, during ten years, were persons earning, on an average, only one pound weekly ($5), that six weeks was the average duration of each illness, that each patient was maintained by others at an expense of a pound a week until death or recovery, and that each lost life was worth one hundred pounds to the community ($500), we arrive by a simple calculation, at the sum of thirty-four millions, four hundred thousand pounds sterling ($172,000,000), as the barren cost in money of typhoid fever for that brief period in our history."

[From the Commercial Herald.]

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

The shipping of Wheat to the United Kingdom is continued with unabated vigor, calling for very free deliveries from warehouse, and thereby steadily diminishing our winter stores that were suffered to accumulate during the fall months to a very considerable and unusual amount by the actual scarcity of tonnage at command for its shipment abroad. Up to this date, very small inroads have been made into the stock accumulations in inland warehouses. Farmers usually, when they store their grain, do so for the season, and consequently the storage is incurred at the start, and it is the monthly interest upon the cash advanced upon the grain that eats up the future rise, if any, in price. Within the past few days, there has been a steady rise in all kinds of grain and feed offal, and this will no doubt be the case, to some extent, at least, until the advent of the rainy season, during December. We have had no rain to speak of for months past, and the ground is too dry and hard to plow as yet. Some farmers, more provident than others, have sown their Wheat in the dust and dry sand, thereby having the full benefit of every drop of rain that falls during the season.

Up to this writing, we have dispatched the current season, chiefly to the United Kingdom, a fleet of nearly 150 ships, carrying the bulk of 5,500,000 centals of Wheat, and there are yet a score or more of ships on the berth. In short, we are dispatching, upon an average, a thousand-ton ship every day with the finest of Wheat, and this we hope to continue to do for months to come. It is to be regretted that our export Flour trade is so circumscribed, being limited to a very few thousand barrels per month to Hongkong, per steamer, and that of low cost Superfine. The consequence is that our millers have little scope for profitable business—running only half time, and that on Extra Flour, chiefly for local use. The millers do not have business enough even to manufacture the necessary supply of mill offal. The demand for this feed is very considerable at this season of the year, and will continue until we have rains to start the grass sufficient for good pasturage. The rise in values of Barley, Oats, Beans, etc., is noteworthy, with considerable business at advanced rates. The Wool market continues active at the late rise, with free shipments eastward, both overland and via Panama. Hides and Leather are also being shipped very freely to the East via Panama. In regard to cotton-growing in California, the Fresno *Expositor* says: "It threatens to become a mania in our county, and in fact elsewhere in the State. We have conversed with quite a number of parties during the past few weeks, who contemplate planting their lands with the staple next season. This is in a great measure due to the successful culmination of the cotton-growing enterprises which have been undertaken in this county and in other portions of the valley. Strange to relate, what has hitherto (previous to 1872) been considered the arid plains, is the land being selected for cotton plantations by many. There are two reasons which conspire to bring about this state of facts. First, the land is susceptible of irrigation from the King's River Irrigation Canal. Second, it is more convenient to the railroad. That these cotton-growing enterprises will be successful, hardly admits of a doubt, and that it is a more lucrative crop than wheat, no one pretends to question. A successful growing of cotton on an extended scale will place Fresno far in advance in point of wealth and prosperity of any of the thrifty grain-growing counties."

FLOUR—The outgoing steamship Japan for Hongkong will carry several thousand barrels Superfine, including that which was to have gone by the Arizona a fortnight since. The general market is very sluggish, and Oregon is disposed to add to the depression, by sending us of her surplus, even in face of a certain loss. The local demand for city Extras is good, but the export requirement is trifling, not enough to keep the leading mills employed more than half the time. Golden Age and Golden Gate Extra command our highest quotations; also, Vallejo Starr Mills and XXX Genesee (city) Mills. Imperial, Standard and Salem Mills (Oregon) have also their favorite patrons. The shipments to China include invoices of Genesee Mills, National Mills, and other Superfine brands. The price of best gilt-edged Extra is $5 25; other Extras, $4 75@5 for round lots; Superfine, $3 90@4; Extra Superfine, $4 25@4 50 ₱ bbl—all in bf and gr sks. At the close, the market exhibits increased firmness, owing to the rising tendency of grain.

WHEAT—The export demand continues in excess of the receipts; prices in consequence are daily hardening, with considerable purchases, both here and in the interior, upon terms reserved. Our outward bound fleet, chiefly to the United Kingdom, now amounts to about 130 ships with more than five million centals of Wheat, and a score or more of vessels on the berth. The flow outward has averaged about 1,000 tons per day for five months past, or ever since harvest, and this rate we hope to keep up for some time to come. In fact, we must do it in order to work off the entire Wheat crop of the State. The market has been strong all the week at $1 60@1 62½, steadily advancing to $1 65, up to $1 70 paid at the close for several car-loads of extra choice milling. The purchases for the week include divers parcels of coast for distillation at $1 45@1 55; 10,000 sks fair shipping at $1 60@1 62½; 25,000 sks prime shipping at $1 67@1 67½. At the close, holders demand $1 65@1 70 ₱ ctl for good to choice parcels. At date sales are reported of 5,000 sks choice to a speculator at $1 70, and 10,000 sks good coast at $1 67½. Liverpool quotation, 12s 6d@12 8d; club, 12s 2d@12s 6d.

BARLEY—The offerings have been light for some time past; prices in consequence have risen at the close to $1 40@1 50, with sales of 5,000 sks choice brewing at the latter rate. We note sales of coast feed at $1 25@1 27½; bay feed, $1 30@1 35 ₱ ctl.

WOOL—The market is very strong. Eastern and local buyers have taken the bulk of our stock accumulations. Fall clip commands 18@22c; extra do. 22½@25c; spring clip, 20@30c. Burry rules from 12@15c, according to condition. Sales for the week, 250,000 lbs. Shipments East, overland and via Panama steamer, considerable.

OATS—The supply as well as crop is short, causing some speculation, approaching to a corner. Sales during the week have been effected at $1 80@1 90, rising to $2@2 10 ₱ ctl. At the close, a fancy lot for seed sold at $2 35.

CORN—The market is quiet at $1 25@1 35 ₱ ctl for both Yellow and White; the demand limited.

SEEDS—Clean Flax sells at the oil mill for 3c; Mustard, 1½@2c for White and 2@3c ₱ lb for Brown. Canary is very dull at 3½@4c ₱ lb.

HIDES—The market is strong, with free shipments East via Panama. We quote Dry, 17@19c; Salted, 9@10c.

TALLOW—The supply of crude is liberal, selling at 8@8½c; refined for export, 8@9½c.

CHICCORY—There is considerable attention given to the production of this root in California. There are now three companies at work, one in Sacramento County, another in Yolo and a third in San Joaquin. The Sacramento company commenced last spring by planting 70 acres, and will next spring plant 180. The average yield is fifteen tons of green, and three of the roasted root to the acre. In Yolo, 100 acres are cultivated, and we suppose San Joaquin must have still more, for the Stockton *Independent* estimates the entire crop of the State for this year at 5,000 tons, implying the occupation of not less than 300 acres. The Stockton factory pays $15 per ton for the green roots. Heretofore we imported largely of Chicoory, but two years since we raised a surplus across the bay and shipped considerable to New York. During the current year imports to a limited extent were renewed. The *Independent* says: "The Chicoory manufacturers express the opinion that the growth and development of this interest and source of wealth will be slow in this State, from the fact that the action of the last Congress in reducing the duty on the imported article from Europe, not only brings the California producer into direct competition with the foreign laborer, but actually places the Pacific Coast venture at a positive disadvantage. Chicoory raised in the German States can be laid down in New York for $12 per ton freight, whereas the freight on the California product laid down in the city, is about one-third more than it is from Germany. It is contended, therefore, that the production and manufacture of Chicoory in California, under existing circumstances, will be limited to the supply of the home demand."

LEATHER—Our market is quiet. Rough is inquired for and taken for export to Eastern Atlantic markets at prices quoted, being a slight improvement over our last quotations. A good local demand exists for prime quality Harness. Several of the prominent boot and shoe manufacturers have either shut down, or have considerably reduced their producing force, and will not probably start in again much before the beginning of the new year. The loss of Leather destroyed in the great fire in Boston will much exceed the telegraphic report embodied in our last issue. It is now conjectured that the loss will approximate $750,000.

HOPS—There is very little business, and prices nominal, say 30@35c.

BEESWAX—The supply is limited, with small sales at 35@37c.

HONEY—The stock of strained is large, demand light, and prices nominal; comb, 2-lb tins, $4@5 ₱ doz.

POTATOES—Supplies are burdensome, and prices droop. Humboldts command $1 25@1 40; common reds, $1@1 10; whites, 75@87½c; extra choice reds, $1 50. Sweets are plentiful at 62½@87½c ₱ 100 lbs.

ONIONS—Market firm, owing to a continued scarcity; jobbing at 2½@4c. The Stephens, from Oregon, brought 3c@ sks.

CATTLE, ETC.—Beef scarce and Mutton plenty and cheap. We quote slaughterers' prices as follows: Beef, ₱ qr, 7@8c; Mutton, 8@9c; Lambs, scarce at 8@9c; Calves, scarce at 7@9c ₱ lb. Hogs on foot are selling at 5½@6c; do dressed 6½@7c ₱ lb, with good demand and free receipts.

POULTRY—Poultry is plenty but high, and game abundant and prices lower. We quote as follows: Hens, $7 50@9; Roosters, $6@8, as to size; Spring Chickens, $4@6; Ducks, tame, $6@8; Geese, tame, $12@13 ₱ doz; Turkeys, 17½@18c ₱ lb; Dressed Turkeys, 25@22c ₱ lb; Hare, $2@4; Doves, 75c@$1 ₱ doz; Wild Ducks, $1 50@3; Wild Geese, $2@3 ₱ doz; Quails, $1 75@2.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—Butter of choice quality is scarce, medium is plentiful with fair demand. We quote choice California fresh roll Butter at 50@60c; firkin do, 22@35c; packed roll in brine, 21½@40c. California Cheese is in light stock, selling at 12@15c. Fresh California Eggs are dull at 37½@40c ₱ doz. The last Oregon steamer brought down 3,000 doz Eggs, which are selling at 50c.

WIT AND HUMOR.

Our paper-maker says that trade is stationary.

The fall styles made their appearance last week. The gospel reached a larger number of people than usual Sunday.

Said Bloggs, the other day, when applied to for a loan of ten dollars, "I have only five lending tens, and they're all out."

Why is the road of transgressors so hard? Because it is so much traveled.

A new style of ear-drop screws into the lobe of the tortured member, so that the pearl or diamond rests upon the ear as if with no support. In fact, very few are able to support it.

"I say, don't you know who that is?"

"No."

"Why, what a fool you are! it's the celebrated Jones."

"What's he celebrated about, then?"

"Well, I'm blessed if I know."

"A basket of champagne!" exclaimed a country dame. "Why, I declare, now! I always thought champagne was watery stuff, like; I never knowed you could carry it in a basket."

Rowland Hill made a good remark upon hearing the letter H discussed, whether it were a letter or not. If it were not, he said, it would be a very serious affair for him, for it would make him "ill" all the days of his life.

A judge, in remanding a criminal called him a scoundrel. The prisoner replied, "Sir, I am not as big a scoundrel as your honor"—here the culprit stopped, but finally added—"takes me to be." "Put your words closer together," said the judge.

"See here!" exclaimed a returned Irish soldier to a gaping crowd, as he exhibited with some pride a hat with a bullet hole in it. "Look at that hole, will you? You see that if it had been a low-crowned hat, I should have been killed outright!"

The *Chicago Times* has received an original poem on "The Burnt District at Midnight." The 102d verse reads: "The derrick stands still 'gainst the half finished wall. The brick-piles are quiet; the stones are at rest. To-morrow they'll rise, nine or ten stories tall, in huge, massive structures—the worst in the West."

A gentleman did not always agree with his wife, nor she with him. On one occasion she summoned a physician, declaring that her husband had poisoned her. The husband loudly protested his innocence, and offered as a clincher this test. "Doctor, open her right here on the spot; I'm willing."

A friend says: Going to Cape May the other day, I saw a young man leaning over the railing of the upper deck, and with considerable violence giving to the winds and the sea the contents of his stomach. Just as this juncture one of the boat officials, walking briskly by, asked, in a patronizing manner, "Sick, sir?" "You don't suppose I'm doing this for fun, do you?" said the poor fellow, indignantly, as soon as he could recover his breath.

A soldier was seen in the trenches holding his hand above the earthwork. His captain asked, "What are you doing that for, Pat?" He replied, with a grin and a working of his fingers, "I'm feelin' for a furlough, sure!" Just then a rifle ball struck his arm below the wrist. Slowly drawing it down, and grasping it with the other hand to restrain the blood, a queer expression of pain and humor passed over his face, as he exclaimed, "An' faith it's a discharge!"

THE PHYSIOLOGY OF TEARS.—Dr. Daniel Tuke, says the *British Medical Journal*, who has been investigating the physiology of tears, thinks we must confess with Brodie that we can not answer the simple question why or how does a certain state of mind augment the secretion of the gland? . . . The *quality* of the secretion seems to be altered by powerful emotions; the saline ingredients being increased, causing "a strong brine." Lastly, the secretion may be checked. The intensity of the feeling or the suddenness of sorrow is the most frequently witnessed cause. Daily observation shows that the first result of distressing intelligence is the negative one—inability to cry. See, too, what the want of a handkerchief may do. "I went," says Hunter, "to see Mrs. Siddons acting. Ihad a full conviction that I should be very much affected; but, unfortunately I had not put a handkerchief in my pocket; and the distress I was in for the want of that requisite when one is crying, and a kind of fear I should cry, stopped up every tear, and I was even ashamed I did not cry."

INGENUITY OF ANIMALS.—One of the largest of ferocious animals in South America is the jaguar—a native tiger—*felis onca*. Besides being large, and immensely strong, it practices extraordinary strategic schemes in procuring food, which indicate some thing above mere instinct, because circumstances are constantly requiring some variation in their foraging expeditions for prey. Humboldt says when they find a turtle they adroitly turn it over on its back. It is then helpless, and totally unable to offer resistance in that condition. With the most cruel manifestation of feline character, the jaguar then leisurely gnaws out the quivering flesh from between the shell and carapace. Another of the jaguar's reasonable maneuvrings is to quietly follow the margin of streams. At the sight of a fish near enough to be approached, with a quick dash of its paw the game is thrown high and dry above the bank. Fortunately for the country, the jaguar has a match in the great serpents that infest tropical America. In the twinkling of an eye one of those monsters winds himself around his body, and crushes out life and cracks the bones into fragments at the same moment.

FARM AND GARDEN.

EXPERIMENTING WITH HENS.—In the *Poultry World*, Isaac Lynde, of Ohio, gives the result of an experiment with different breeds of pullets in laying for six months, and the cost of their feed. On September 1st he took ten pullets of each of the breeds mentioned below, about six months old, gave them a yard forty feet square, with a comfortable house, and kept an exact account of eggs and feed, as follows:

The Dark Brahmas ate 369 1-2 quarts of corn, oats and wheat screenings, laid 605 eggs, and weighed 70 pounds. The Buff Cochins ate 406 quarts, laid 591 eggs, and weighed 73 pounds. The Gray Dorkings ate 309 1-2 quarts, laid 524 eggs, and weighed 59 1-2 pounds. The Houdans ate 214 1-4 quarts, laid 763 eggs, and weighed 45 1-2 pounds. The Leghorns ate 231 1-5 quarts, laid 807 eggs, and weighed 36 1-2 pounds.

To make this experiment more complete, and to show which lot gave the most profit, including both eggs and flesh, we have supposed the fowls to be dressed and sold at the end of the six months at 20 cents per pound; also that the eggs were worth 24 cents a dozen (two cents each), and that the cost of the feed was 2 1-2 cents per quart, or 80 cents per bushel. The figures would then be:

	Cost of feed	Value eggs.	Value meat.	Total value.	Total profit.
Brahmas...	$ 9 22	$12 10	$14 00	$26 10	$16 88
Cochins....	10 15	11 82	14 60	26 42	16 29
Dorkings...	7 72	10 48	11 90	22 38	14 36
Houdans...	5 35	15 66	9 10	24 76	19 41
Leghorns...	5 77	16 14	7 30	23 44	17 67

The greatest profit on the investment is thus in favor of the Houdans, with the Leghorns next and the Dorkings least. It would have been interesting, however, to know the *weight* of the eggs laid by the several varieties, to see what actual difference there was in the amount of food furnished by them, and its value at a fair estimate by weight. On such a basis it is quite probable that the Brahmas would have shown the greatest profit. And another item to be considered by investors is, that where the fowls must be confined a four-foot fence will answer for the large breeds, while for the light-bodied breeds eight or ten feet will be necessary, and even then their wings will have to be clipped. In addition, it is the general verdict that the large breeds bear confinement the best, and are more easily kept in good health and from those vicious habits of plucking each other's feathers and eating their own eggs. But all breeds will give trouble enough in confinement if not furnished with plenty of *employment*, water and food.—*Country Gentleman.*

KEEP THE CATTLE GROWING.—The most successful breeders of horses, cattle, sheep or swine know from experience that, although they may possess the best breeding animals, they will not be successful in producing superior stock if a continuous growth of young animals is not kept up. In order to begin in time at this indispensable preparation for success, the brood mares, cows, ewes and sows are most carefully and suitably fed while with young, and as soon as the young animals make their appearance they are taken the greatest care of, the dams being suitably fed while suckling, and when the young ones are weaned they are not supposed to want for food or drink a single hour.

By this means a continuous and rapid growth is kept up, and the animals attain a large size and heavy weight at an early age. When breeding animals are not properly fed and comfortably sheltered in winter, the bad effect of such treatment is not confined to their own want of condition—it is shared by their progeny, and can never be remedied. When your stock are not fed well and comfortably sheltered in winter, their growth becomes stunted, and no subsequent amount of food can repair the damage. Young animals may suffer for want of proper provender in summer and autumn as well as in winter, and when this happens it stops continuous growth and prevents ultimate success in the object of the breeder.—*Working Farmer.*

FLIES AND DISEASE.—Flies are uncomfortable visitors in summer, especially in a sick room. It has been found that they are harmful also, and may be agents in spreading contagious diseases. A German professor in Vienna made an experiment to test the truth of this theory. Finding the flies very numerous on the faces of his small-pox patients, he put some glycerine in a saucer to entangle the flies. Many of them were caught by the glutinous matter, and soon the glycerine was filled with strange cells like those on the small-pox patients. The inference was inevitable that the flies communicated the infectious matter to the glycerine, and could carry contagion to other houses. It will be a new argument to keep all sick rooms free from these insects.

CAMELLIA CULTURE—USE OF LIME WATER.—Mrs. Geo. W. Carpenter, in *Gardeners' Monthly*, says: In regard to the watering of camellias with lime water, the facts are as follows: The plants are grown in large pots, and have been in them undisturbed for several years; a large reservoir on the place, containing five hundred gallons of water, receives annually about three bushels of lime; before watering the plants, the lime is usually well stirred up with the water, allowing it to settle before use. Lime water was first used to kill worms in the soil, which it effectually did. It has since been continued regularly, the thriving, healthy appearance of both roots and branches seeming to warrant its use.

It is now said that the dethroned Empress of Mexico, Charlotte of Belgium, is not dead as was reported, but in a condition far more melancholy. She is a hopeless maniac; spending her time in childish imitations of regal ceremony, dressing up chairs in her rich robes, and affecting to hold royal receptions. Her health is such as to give promise of long life, but all hope of her recovery is finally extinguished.

Ornamental Gardening. No. 2.

The season for gardening is fast approaching again. A few good rains will make the ground soft and fit for spading, and then we can begin to plant seeds, slips, etc., in good earnest. It is astonishing to see how rapidly slips will grow when they get the full benefit of the rain. Rose slips, particularly, grow very fast. We recall a beautiful Giant of Battle rose-bush which was set out a little slip early last winter, and which grew and blossomed in the spring in a way that was marvelous to contemplate. One need never buy roses, when slips, which any friend will give one, will grow so easily if set out early. A much larger number of flowers will grow from mere cuttings in this way than persons generally suppose, or than those who have plants for sale will readily admit. The cases are few in which, with care, a slip does not flourish. A friend once called our attention to her favorite oleander bush, from which the children had broken two or three small branches. She was about to throw them away, when we begged permission to take them home, and try to make them grow. She had little faith in our success, but assented, of course, and we hope to see flowers on the once cast-off branches this coming season.

It is a good idea to plant seeds of the same flower twice during the rainy season. Then flowers will blossom early in the summer, and one may have a second crop when the neighbors' flowers are dead and gone. It is always desirable, too, in purchasing for a garden, to select flowers that blossom at different seasons of the year. Thus the Calla lily, the daffodil, the bridal wreath, and the rose blossom early, while later come the fuchsia, larkspur, salvia, gladiolus, dahlia, and hosts of others.

The geraniums, in countless varieties, will blossom the year round if trimmed occasionally. Who that has read Miss Mitford's Life and Letters—a charming book, by the way—will ever forget her passionate love for geraniums, and the wonderful and rare varieties she possessed. She could talk and write about them constantly and yet never weary one, communicating to others in a remarkable manner the same interest in her pets which she herself felt. We have always been glad that in a life of unusual toil, as was hers, supporting by her pen for years an indolent, selfish, and extravagant father, and nursing both parents through a long period of sickness, in connection with her literary labors, that she had her geraniums and other flowers to console and cheer her, when the burden of life bore heavily upon her frail shoulders.

Some persons object to geraniums on the ground that they are so common, and they will spend fifty or a hundred dollars in buying rare plants for their gardens, which, when completed, frequently look less beautiful than those of their neighbors who have never paid a cent for anything they have. The reason is, either that they select plants which flower for a brief period and then lose their foliage, or else those that have little color, and consequently present a sameness that is monotonous. Buy the rare plants by all means, if you can—no one can have a greater weakness in that direction than ourselves—but intermix with them the bright flowers of the geranium and the verbena, and the effect will be much finer.

Everybody has heard of Vick, the celebrated florist of Rochester, New York. He suggests a very pretty way to make "Ribbon Beds," and we think all who try it will be pleased with the result. The plan is to set plants of the same height and color in a row, several rows forming the bed. A circle is a pretty and simple form, and may contain any number of inner circles which the size will allow. Plant, then, in the outer ring flowers which are uniform in color and which do not grow very high; in the next circle, flowers of a different color and somewhat taller, and so on, the height gradually increasing toward the centre, where they are highest. We think this would be more difficult to accomplish than the plan of taking different colors of the same flower, the portulaca or phlox Drummondii, for instance. Of course, in this case, the arrangement of height must be dispensed with, but this simplifies the object to be attained so much that it seems as if none who try it need to fail. No flower is prettier than the phlox for this purpose, and the seed in four or five different colors can easily be purchased and set out row within row. It is not necessary to have so many colors, neither is it necessary that a circular bed be used. A diamond-shaped bed with but three colors, would be very pretty and perfectly simple. This plan of ribbon beds is very popular in Europe, but seldom seen in America; and, though we do not belong to that class who like everything foreign because it *is* foreign, we think in this case, by following European example, we may add much to our pleasure and to ornamental gardening.

It is impossible for flowers to grow successfully where there is too much shade. People should remember this when they set out their trees, and not put them so near together that in a couple of years there is room for nothing else. It looks out of place, too, to see a small front door-yard crowded full of trees. One does not expect a forest grove in a space fifty feet by seventy-five. A few shade trees and a green lawn, with here and there a rose-bush hanging over with rich, red roses, or a mass of geranium all ablaze, seems to us much more appropriate, while to persons who prefer, there is the alternative of variously shaped beds, neat gravel walks, and flowers of every name and hue.

If every one could have a hot-house, then the objection to house plants would fade away. We saw a few days ago a beautiful residence with a piazza inclosed on both sides with glass, and having an outside glass door. We thought it the most desirable thing we had seen, much better than having a separate conservatory in some part of the garden. The flowers looked so bright and pretty peeping through the windows every where, that as we rode slowly by, feasting our eyes on the scene before us, we came very near breaking the tenth commandment. If the glass were of moderate size it does not seem as though this plan for a conservatory need be very expensive, and, once built, we could go to work to rival Woodward as soon as we chose! INCOGNITA.

A Michigan man has invented a hunting boat that weighs only 14½ pounds. He can fold it up and carry it on his back, and if a storm overtakes him on the water he can run his boat ashore, take it apart, and use it as a tent.

A NEW PARLOR AMUSEMENT—*Across the Continent.*—A new, beautifully illustrated and instructive Parlor Amusement, containing nearly fifty highly executed Chromo LITHOGRAPHIC PICTURES, which form a continuous illustration of all the most interesting and beautiful scenes along the trans continental railroad, being the most entertaining, instructive and amusing game for old or young ever invented. Will send it by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of two dollars. G. THISTLETON, Publisher, 9 Post St., and No. 608 Market St., San Francisco.

Special Notices.

FOR SUPERIOR PHOTOGRAPHS, go to EDOUART & CODE, 504 Kearny Street, San Francisco, as the First Premium for best general photographic work was awarded them at the Mechanics' Institute Fair for 1871. All work guaranteed.

Dickey's Creme de Lis—For Cleansing and Preserving the Teeth, Beautifying the Complexion, and removing Freckles, Eruptions, Sunburn, and Tan. A New Combination, equal to the best French preparations, and free from their poisonous ingredients. Invented by GEO. S. DICKEY, Chemist.

PICTURES.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST stock of PICTURES, PICTURE-FRAMES and MOLDINGS, wholesale and retail.

CURRIER & WINTER,
211 Kearny Street, near Sutter.

$100 A MONTH

Made by Agents who canvass for our Books. For circulars, address A. L. BANCROFT & CO., S. F.

Prices Reduced.

O. LAWTON & CO.,

Successors to HAYNES & LAWTON,
Will sell for the next Sixty Days to Reduce Stock,
CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASS,
FINE TABLE CUTLERY, CLOCKS,
BRONZES, SILVER PLATED WARE
AND FANCY GOODS,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Market Street, Under Grand Hotel,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Initial Note Papers.

We have the largest and finest assortment of Initial Note Papers of NEW DESIGNS Ever offered in this market, which we are selling at Greatly Reduced Prices.

By JOHN G. HODGE & CO.,
Importers, Manufacturers and Wholesale Stationers,
Sansome Street, San Francisco.

FIRST PREMIUM

At State Fair, 1872, obtained over all Competitors.

BOOTS AND SHOES

JOHN SULLIVAN, Northeast corner of Battery and Jackson streets, offers to make to order the best French Calf Leather BOOTS, at from $8 to $9; California Leather Boots, $6; French Calf Oxford Ties, $3.50; California, $3.

Boys' and Childrens' Boots and Shoes made to order.

GEO. W. CLARK,
IMPORTER OF
PAPER HANGINGS
And Manufacturer of
WINDOW SHADES,
333 Pine Street, San Francisco.

Toys! Toys! Toys!

THURNAUER & ZINN,
Importers and Manufacturers of
Willow Ware, Fancy Baskets,
TOYS AND NOTIONS,
French and English Fancy Goods,
Children's Carriages, Willow Chairs, Brushes, Feather Dusters, Twine, Beads, Etc.,
No. 119 Battery Street,
[NEAR CALIFORNIA.]
WM. THURNAUER, HENRY ZINN, } SAN FRANCISCO.
☞ Written orders promptly attended to.

ALL WORK NEATLY EXECUTED.

JOHN H. CARMANY & CO.,
Newspaper, Book, and Job Printers,
409 Washington Street,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Purchasing Agency.

We are prepared to fill orders from the country for
Pianos, Organs, Sewing Machines,
Books and Stationery, Dry-Goods,
and Holiday Goods, of all kinds.
Any line of Merchandise in San Francisco will be purchased at the Lowest Market Rates and forwarded by Express or Slow Freight
Without Charge
To those who order. Merchants can have their business attended to without the necessity of coming to the city.
☞ Prices Given when Desired. Address
Pacific Coast Newspaper Union,
409 Washington Street, San Francisco.

SEEDS and PLANTS

A fine and complete assortment of VEGETABLE, FIELD AND FLOWER SEEDS, GRASS SEEDS, ALFALFA, TIMOTHY, ETC. Finest Stock of GREEN-HOUSE PLANTS, and NURSERY STOCK, in the state. "Send for Catalogues."
At the Old Stand. E. E. MOORE,
425 Washington St., San Francisco, Cal.

SEED GRAIN, IN LOTS TO SUIT.

The subscriber offers for sale, grown on the Coast and reclaned:

CHOICE AUSTRALIAN WHEAT,	
do. CHILE	do.
do. CLUB	do.
do. SONORA	do.

Also, selected lots of Oregon Oats, Wild Oats, Chevalier and Coast Barley. J. W. H. CAMPBELL,
Cunningham's Warehouse, Cor. Front and Green Sts.

PRINTERS

AND

NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS

Who wish to buy or sell a newspaper with office can have their business negotiated by addressing
Pacific Newspaper Publishing Company,
409 Washington St., San Francisco.
☞ All communications confidential.

THE PACIFIC GLUE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
Manufacturers, Importers and Dealers in Glue,

CURLED HAIR

AND NEATS-FOOT OIL.
408 Market Street, San Francisco

THE RISDON
Iron and Locomotive Works.

INCORPORATED April 30, 1868.
CAPITAL..... $1,000,000
LOCATION OF WORKS,
Corner Beale and Howard Streets,
San Francisco.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Steam Engines, Quartz and Flour Mill Machinery, Steam Boilers, all kinds of Light and Heavy Castings, at LOWEST PRICES.
REPAIRS MADE UPON MACHINERY
Promptly and at Lowest Prices. Also, Manufacture Chilled Car Wheels of all sizes.
W. H. TAYLOR, President. JOSEPH MOORE, Superintendent.
LOUIS M. MEAD, Secretary.

CALIFORNIA Furniture Manufacturing Co.

222 to 226 BUSH STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.
THE ONLY COMPLETE STOCK
—OF—
FURNITURE!
EVER OFFERED IN CALIFORNIA.
New Goods.
NEW DESIGNS,
AND AT PRICES TO SUIT.
N. P. COLE, President.
O. W. MERRIAM, Treasurer.

McAFEE, SPIERS & CO.,
BOILER MAKERS
AND
GENERAL MACHINISTS,
Howard Street (bet. Fremont and Beale Sts.),
SAN FRANCISCO.
☞ The proprietors are practical workmen, and give personal attention to all orders.

Schomacker's Gold Medal Agraffe PIANO-FORTES.

In Volume,
Purity of Tone, Brilliancy,
Depth and Evenness of Touch with exquisite Delicacy and Sweetness, these Superior and beautifully-finished Instruments are wholly Unequaled.
Also, Grovesteen & Fullers Pianos,
AND
French Piccolo or Cottage Pianos,
ALSO
TAYLOR & FARLEYS CELEBRATED PARLOR ORGANS.
Woodworth, Schell & Co.,
Sole Agents, MASONIC TEMPLE, 12 Post Street.
P. S.—Pianos and Organs sold on the Installment Plan.

THE
GOODWIN PUMP

Which received the Highest Premium at the late State Fair at Sacramento over all competitors. For Mining, Irrigation or Domestic purposes it is unsurpassed; is peculiarly adapted to Windmills: as it has no VALVES it will pump water containing sand or corn, rendering it the best Mining and Ship Pump in the world. All sizes manufactured by
GOODWIN & WEST,
No. 235 First Street, San Francisco.

ARMES & DALLAM,

Manufacturers of and Wholesale Dealers in
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
Baskets, Brooms, Brushes, Matches, Feather Dusters, Twine, Paper Bags, etc. Send for Cata ogues.
215 and 217 Sacramento St., S. F.

AVERILL
Chemical Paint.

ELASTIC, ECONOMICAL.

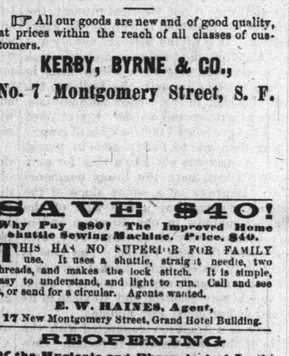
DURABLE, BEAUTIFUL.

MANUFACTURED BY THE
CALIFORNIA CHEMICAL PAINT CO.
Purest White, any Shade or Color.
It is Cheaper, Handsomer, More Durable, and More Elastic than the best of any other Paint.
It will not Fade or Chalk off, and will last twice as long as the best White Lead.
These Paints are prepared for immediate application, requiring no mixing, and sold only by the gallon.
Our rates may be found in "Wholesale Prices Current."
For further information, send for sample card and price list, or apply to the Manufactory and Office, corner of Fourth and Townsend Streets, San Francisco.
JESSE HEALY, M. C. JEWELL, } Agents.

The Overland Monthly
Is the only Literary Magazine published on the Pacific Coast. $4 per annum. Send for it. You will never regret it.
JOHN H. CARMANY & CO.,
Publishers, San Francisco.

E. BUTTERICK & CO.'S

CELEBRATED PATTERNS FOR LADIES, MISSES and Children; with them any garment can be cut and made to fit perfectly. Send postage stamp for illustrated catalogue. H. A. DEMING, Agent office of the Howe Sewing Machine, 113 Kearny Street.



41
Second St.
Sacramento.

LELAND STANFORD,
President.
EDGAR MILLS, Vice President.
JOS. CRACKBON, - Secretary.
Schreiber & Howell,
General Agents, Home Office.

Kerby, Byrne & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
From New York,
LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED
Additions to their Complete Stock
—OF—
DRY GOODS!
Comprising
Silks and Dress Goods
OF THE LATEST STYLES
Suitable for Fall and Winter Wear.
Plain and Embroidered Linen Sets, Collars Sleeves and Cuffs.
Initial Handkerchiefs, Lace Collars, Sleeves, Sets and Handkerchiefs.
Ladies', Misses' and Gents' Hosiery and Gloves.
Lace Veils, Fichus and Mantles.
Ladies' and Misses' Merino Undergarments.
Embroidered Flannel.
Linen and Linen Goods; Napkins and Tablecloths; all the brands in Cotton; Towels and Toweling.
Shawls, Flannels, Blankets and Quilts.
Lace Curtains and Curtain Lace by the yard.
Piano and Table Covers.
☞ All our goods are new and of good quality, at prices within the reach of all classes of customers.
KERBY, BYRNE & CO.,
No. 7 Montgomery Street, S. F.

SAVE $40!

Why Pay $80? The Improved Home Shuttle Sewing Machine, for $40.

THIS HAS NO SUPERIOR FOR FAMILY use. It uses a shuttle, straight needle, two threads, and makes the lock stitch. It is simple, easy to understand, and light to run. Call and see it, or send for a circular. Agents wanted.
E. W. HAINES, Agent,
17 New Montgomery Street, Grand Hotel Building.

REOPENING
Of the Hygienic and Phrenological Institute, 635 and 637 California St., S. F.

DR. BARLOW J. SMITH announces that the recent extensive additions and improvements to his Hygiene Home Water Cure and Phrenological Institute, are completed. To his original premises have been added an entirely new and elegant 3-story brick structure, a new and commodious lecture hall, a lofty and spacious dining room, and cosy, comfortable bath rooms in great variety, and all the most modern, scientific and complete appliances for administering every conceivable description of medical bath; among which may be mentioned the electro-thermal, the electro-sitz, the electro-vapor, the electro-Russian, the electro-Turkish, sulphur, mercurial, iodine, and other medicated baths, etc. Also an entirely new bath invented by DOCTOR SMITH. It is named the "American Bath." This invention combines all the advantages of the Russian and Turkish, together with the electric spray and other appliances peculiar to itself, making it superior to any other hydropathic application in use. The spacious parlors and other multiplied appliances for promoting the health and comfort of patients, combine to constitute DR. SMITH'S HYGIENE HOME WATER CURE by far the most complete hygienic establishment on the Pacific, and affords to the sick and suffering of both sexes the surest, speediest, and cheapest means of cure to be found anywhere west of the Rocky Mountains. Persons desiring Hygienic board, without treatment, can be pleasantly accommodated. Examinations and advice free daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Free lectures on Phrenology and Physiology, to gentlemen, every Friday evening. Besides the Water Cure, we employ the Diet Cure, Electro-Magnetic Cure, Lifting and Movopathic Cure, and the Neuma and Pneumo-sitz Cure—all combined, are embraced in Hygienic Medication. Our prices are from $12.50 to $25 per week, Board, Room and Treatment. Single Baths, from 50 cents to $1 each. Send for Circulars.

MUSICAL ALBUMS,

MUSICAL WORK BOXES, AND MUSIC BOXES, from $2.50 to $200. AMERICAN WATCHES and CALIFORNIA-MADE JEWELRY. The best selection to be found is at
MAYERS' BAZAAR,
Corner of Montgomery and Pine Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

HAIR JEWELRY.

H. A. CALLENDER, Manufacturer, No. 23 Second Street, San Francisco. AMERICAN WATCHES, CALIFORNIA JEWELRY. ☞ Orders by mail promptly attended to.

FLAX SEED
—AND—
Castor Beans

Pacific Oil and Lead Works,
SAN FRANCISCO, Are prepared to
FURNISH SEED and CONTRACT for
Next year's Crop of Flax Seed and Castor Beans at rates that, with proper cultivation on suitable land, will make them among the most profitable Crops grown. For further particulars, address
PACIFIC OIL AND LEAD WORKS,
3